

[27th March 1930]

II

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that as a result of the voting for the election of two members to the Senate of the Andhra University by the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council resident within the university area, the following members have been declared duly elected :—

- (1) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
- (2) Mr. V. Ch. John. "

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET—*cont.*DEMAND XXII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS—*cont.*

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yesterday evening I was referring to rural water-supply. As regards the policy and programme which hon. Members wanted to know, I may say that the policy and programme which we chalked out on behalf of local boards for the last five years were not carried out by them. My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha referred to three P's, viz., 'policy, programme and perseverance'. During the Lee Commission days we heard of certain other three P's, viz., 'pay, passage and pension'. If Mr. Saldanha had started with the third 'P', viz., 'perseverance' it would have been more valuable to us. If hon. Members will make use of their persuasive eloquence in their own constituencies and persuade members of taluk and district boards to attend to their needs, it will be greatly helpful to us, and there will be the third 'P'.

11-15
a.m.

"Then some hon. Members said that the water available in the villages is not good water. The Government do recognize that fact. There are a large number of villages each having four or five tanks. There is no discrimination among the villagers as to what use each tank is to be put. They indiscriminately use the same tank for bathing, drinking water, for washing purposes and for washing the cattle. Water-supply to the villages can be very much improved if tanks can be conserved for particular purposes only. An order was issued by this Government in October or November 1928 calling the attention of local bodies to the desirability of paying attention to this matter of preserving and conserving some tanks for drinking purposes only, some tanks for washing their cattle, some for washing purposes for men and so on. We have no definite information how far this suggestion of the Government has been carried out by local bodies. A good deal of improvement in the matter of water-supply to the people in the villages can be effected if the people are a little more careful; without any expenditure of money, this can easily be done.

"Mr. Muniswami Pillai referred to the deplorable condition of the depressed classes in cheris. The Labour Department has been in charge of these cheris for a fairly long time. Though that department has not been able to do everything for these people, a good deal of improvement has been effected. Provision has been made in the budget during recent years for the improvement of the condition of the depressed classes in cheri areas.

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I trust that hon. Members of this House belonging to the depressed classes will co-operate with the Labour Department and make it possible for Government to do something for the community. I must say that the condition of the cheris has much improved now.

“Another complaint was about the vicinity of burning grounds to the cheris. Unfortunately in certain villages it is so. There is very great difficulty in removing these burning grounds to some other places. Wherever it was possible, it was done in two or three cases. In one or two other cases it was not possible to do so, because there were no other places to which the burning grounds may be removed.

“Some suggestions were made by hon. Members during the course of the debate yesterday; some of them are very much beyond the power of this Government to adopt. As to the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, that all houses in his district should be demolished and new ones built, if it can be done on a co-operative basis, and the hon. Member will undertake it, it will be time enough for the Co-operative department and the Public Health Department to help him. Co-operative societies are giving loans for the purpose of house building. There is nothing to prevent the hon. Member from Cuddapah taking advantage of the help of the co-operative societies for building purposes.

“Then reference was made to hookworm diseases. Dr. Kendrick was attending to that work with the assistance of the Rockefeller Institute. That work has been taken over by the Government and they are continuing the work. I am told that this disease is due to insanitary habits of the villagers or even of people in towns. Attempt is being made to preach the evils of this disease. In Madura town, the president of the district board has made great advancement in this matter. This is only an experimental measure. The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 25,000—I do not exactly remember the amount—for the purpose of starting experiments in the various districts. When the use of latrines becomes more popular, there will be a fall in the number of persons affected by the hookworm disease. This matter requires the serious attention of people and public workers because, I understand, there are hardly any people who can be said to be free from this disease. Ninety per cent of people are said to be subject to this disease. This disease is due to the fouling of the soil.

“Mr. Dorai Raja said that injection for cholera cases is not successful, and that billi vaccine should be used. This matter was considered by the Government; it is considered to be a preventive treatment. The question how far the administration of this vaccine will be successful and whether it can be continued is a matter which has to be considered after the experiment has been tried for some time. I think the experiment has been tried for one year. This treatment, I may say, is four or five times more costly than giving injections.

“The hon. Member, Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar, referred to the supply of water to Salem town . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I request the hon. Member not to refer to this matter.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“I am referring to rural areas. As I have already said, orders have been issued.

“Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar said that a Government Order has been issued to the effect that village officers should not help the propagandists. The only thing that has been done, as far as I know, is that a circular was

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issued by the Board of Revenue to the effect that the village officers should not be called upon to assist in this propaganda work. I think there was some complaint from some high Revenue officials that these village officers are neglecting their legitimate work. There is nothing like the Board of Revenue throwing obstacles in the way of the propaganda being carried. The question of issuing a revised circular in this matter is being considered. There are one or two matters which I would like to refer to. But as you said, yesterday, that some hon. Members are very anxious to speak on birth control, I do not wish to take up more time."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Direction by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I select next motion No. 665 of Mr. Shetty for being moved."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Sir, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,43,800 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100'

to raise the question of establishing birth-control clinics.

"Sir, birth-control propaganda is part of the preventive work which the Public Health Department has to do. It is essential in the interests of the health of the mother and of the welfare of children. It is also necessary for preventing over-population which brings in its train so many evils. Colonel Russell, late Director of Public Health, after making a close study of the population figures in Madras city and in the mufassal is said to have come to the conclusion that the population in this City as well as in this Presidency has very nearly reached its maximum limit. Birth-rate in this Presidency has increased from 27 to 37 per mille of the population during the last 7 or 8 years. The Public Health Department by the work it does in the matter of preventing diseases and reducing the death-rate will necessarily bring about an increase in population. An increase in population beyond a certain limit means less food-supply, more overcrowding, more sickness and death, and less chances for a decent life. It works in a vicious circle. So, the real problem in this country or in any country is the question of keeping the population within a certain limit. This was the view which the Surgeon-General Major-General Megaw took in a lecture which he delivered in August or September last. He showed how, in Western countries, it is prudence in the matter of reproduction that has made it possible for people to live like civilized human beings. High birth-rate means high death-rate and high infantile mortality. If we keep down the birth-rate, we can keep down the death-rate. Otherwise Nature will work in its own blind way to bring down excess of population by means of destitution, disease, and pestilence. Excessive child-bearing leads to a number of disorders in women. Pregnancy in quick succession is injurious to the health of the mother and inimical to the interests of children. When the number of children exceeds a certain number, parents of limited means cannot give them the same care and attention as they can bestow on a limited family; they cannot bring them up properly; they cannot educate them properly. In certain conditions of health, pregnancy is positively dangerous to woman as, for instance, when she is suffering from consumption or heart disease or she has a contracted pelvis. There are other circumstances which make parenthood undesirable. One or the other parent may be suffering from some transmissible disease, like syphilis; in that case, to bring forth children will be a regular curse on them.

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"Sir, in Western countries, birth-control is being widely practised to-day. The use of contraceptives has become part of the common practice of all civilized countries. Population is becoming stationary in many countries in the West. In France it has been stationary for a considerable length of time now. In Holland birth-control has been practised for a long time with very good results. In England, both the birth-rate and the death-rate have been falling and the population is becoming stationary. This is the case all over Western Europe. In Europe and America they are carrying on propaganda in various ways, by means of books, journals, lectures, etc. The well-to-do classes, the better class of people are carefully limiting their families; this practice is spreading now even among the uneducated and the ignorant. The idea of birth-control is comparatively new in this country. It is true that in Madras a league called the Neo-Malthusian League has been started and I am glad to see that several distinguished men, men holding high positions in life, have lent their names and given all the weight of their support to this movement. But this movement should not be confined to the educated classes alone. The knowledge of birth-control must spread among the poor classes, the ignorant classes who are economically least capable of bearing the burden of large families, and who, therefore, stand most in need of this information. The other day I read in the papers that one Lady Superintendent, who I believe, is in charge of some welfare centre in Madras asked the Madras Corporation, to permit her to give information about the methods of birth-control to those who come and ask for it. The Corporation after a debate on this matter refused to give her this permission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member cannot criticise the Madras Corporation by this motion."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I am pointing out, Sir, that in this country people have not yet come to realize the need for making information regarding family limitation available to those who seek for it. Our city fathers must be aware of the resolution brought in the House of Lords by Lord Buckmaster in 1926 for removing the ban on the authorities at welfare centres giving information regarding the methods of preventing conception. That resolution was passed by a clear majority even in such a conservative House. For want of proper information, women distracted by an unwanted pregnancy are sometimes driven to quacks for procuring abortion at considerable risk to their health and lives. I think, Sir, that at least in our maternity and child welfare centres, this information must be made available to the poor women who come and ask for it. Further I think the Public Health Department must carry on propaganda and educate public opinion about the necessity for limitation of family. Knowledge of birth-control must, according to so great an authority as H. G. Wells, be made available to every adult in a civilized country."

"Various objections are raised against birth-control on grounds of morality and religion. I have no time to refer to this matter as the time before me is very short. Government may say that in no other country so far the State has taken up this propaganda. But, Sir, Madras is going ahead in many matters. It has taken up anti-drink propaganda which no other Government has done so far. I want the hon. Minister to have this question carefully examined and considered and not to satisfy himself by giving us a ready-made answer."

* The MAHARAJA OF PITHAPURAM:—"Sir, I beg to second the motion 11-30 which has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty. Birth-^{a.m.} control is, in my humble opinion, of the utmost importance to our country,

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especially to the poor. The condition of the poor people in this country is very deplorable indeed. Why add to their privations? Their position is still worse in a Presidency where the Chief Minister, himself an Indian, who is expected to protect and promote the interests of the poor, comes forward with a plea that he is not able to find funds for the relief of the poor. Sir, there is a wrong impression in the minds of certain people that birth-control is against our religion. It is nothing of the kind. For instance, it is sanctioned by Brihadaranyaka Upanishad and by several works on Yoga Sastra. There is also a fear in the minds of some people that the methods adopted are injurious to health. But, I beg to submit that it is not so. To prove that, I will quote a few names with your permission, Sir. Those who have taken an interest in this matter are:

1. Lord Buckmaster, Ex-Lord Chancellor of England and now Judge of the Privy Council.
2. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
3. Earl Russell, Under Secretary of State for India.
4. Earl of Asquith and Oxford.
5. Lord Dawson of Penn, His Majesty's Physician.
6. Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the greatest Surgeon of England.
7. Hon. Bertrand Russell.
8. J. M. Keynes, the greatest Economist of England.
9. Prof. Edward Wester March, Swedish Professor, the greatest authority on marriage.
10. H. G. Wells.
11. G. Bernard Shaw.
12. Bishop Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham.
13. Dean Inge, Dean of Westminster.
14. Viscountess Gray of Falloden.
15. Sir George H. Knibbs.
16. Upton Sinclair.

"Now, Sir, I finally appeal to the hon. the Second Minister in particular and to all the Members of this House to kindly join our league."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am highly grateful to the two hon. Members of this House for having brought this question before this Council, but I am sorry that I do not entirely agree with both of them in all the views they have expressed. (Hear, hear). Even though birth-control is necessary for certain conditions of health and for certain diseases which are communicable and which the parent should not propagate to the progeny, because it is for the future generation that we should live, not so much for ourselves, I feel that it is rather premature for this country to practise birth-control. What we urgently need is propaganda against infant marriages. There is no meaning in tolerating marriages between the ages of 8 and 12 and at the same time preaching to those children birth-control. How are they to learn and how are they to practise? Instead of birth-control, we ought to teach them self-control (hear, hear). Sir, science and experience have proved that continence is conducive to health and incontinence is productive of diseases. India famed for its eminent philosophy, religion and spirituality should give the above message to the world. Now, in a country where even the educated men and women, B.As. and M.As. do not realize the evils of early marriage, where in Malabar a section of the Brahmans called Nambudris practise polygamy in an acute form, I feel birth-control clinics and birth-control teaching will only produce irresponsibility among people. We want more maternity and child-welfare centres

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to teach the people the sanctity of motherhood and fatherhood. As there is not much time for me, I will only read from the writings of that great spiritual leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who says :

‘I think it is the height of ignorance to believe that the sexual act is an independent function necessary like sleeping or eating. The world depends for its existence on the act of generation, and as the world is the play-ground of God, and a reflection of His glory, the act of generation should be controlled for the ordered growth of the world. He who realizes this will control his lust at any cost, will equip himself with the knowledge necessary for the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of the nation and give the benefit of that knowledge to posterity.’

“What we really want is a chain of maternity and child-welfare centres throughout the Presidency and I have also given notice of a cut motion that these centres should be liberally financed by the Government. And, if married women want advice it may be given at those centres. Even in England the Ministry of Health thought it premature to open birth-control clinics where the people are cent per cent literate. Can it be said then that people here are ready for such a teaching? Of course in their country it is the women that demand it, but here, our men are championing the cause of women for which we are grateful indeed. In my opinion we can wait till we eradicate child marriages and till people become literate and are able to use the knowledge given to them to the benefit not only of themselves but also of the community at large. The Ministry of Health in England to a deputation of women who waited upon that body and to a resolution of Lord Buckmaster replied as follows :

‘That maternity and child-welfare centres should deal with expectant mothers and not with the married or unmarried or those contemplating the use of contraceptives; ante-natal centres ought to give advice with regard to birth-control and exceptional cases where evidence of pregnancy seems undesirable on medical grounds should be referred to private medical practitioners or hospitals.’

“I would, therefore, appeal to the high officials that are going about the country preaching birth-control and also to the hon. Members of this House to start a campaign against early marriage. We know many such marriages have taken place recently. Could those boys and girls realize the responsibility of fatherhood and motherhood?”

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, after the very interesting discussion raised in this Council, towards the close of the time fixed for this demand, I do not think I can very usefully add to the speeches that have been made from both sides of the House. The hon. Mover Mr. Shetty said if there is less of births, there would be less number of men on this earth and thus there would be less of disease. That is, of course an axiom. This question was raised a few days ago in the Sheffield City Council. I will refer to two views which were expressed on that occasion. Councillor Asbury, speaking on that resolution calling upon the Ministry of Health to provide facilities for giving instruction in contraceptive methods, said that the Sheffield medical officer of health was strongly in favour of facilities being provided by the municipality. He said ‘There were women bringing children into the world when they had no right to do so. To say they would not tackle the problem was to pretend that there was no problem to tackle.’ This raised the ire of one of the lady councillors by name Mrs. Longdon and she got up and said : ‘There was a great cleavage of opinion on the question, especially among medical men. Medical men conversant with the home life of the individual could do more to help and advise women than could maternity clinics.’ Then as regards contraceptive methods, she says ‘The

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responsibility should not be one-sided and they had no right to introduce methods which would lead to lack of sobriety and restraint.' It is only these people who want indulgence. As Mahatma Gandhi and the learned Deputy President of our Council have said, you have to restrain yourself and not try these contraceptive methods. That seems to be the view of the medical men. I do not think I can further usefully add to this debate. I hope that after the interesting discussion we have had, it may set people thinking about the matter."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I beg to withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the demand to the vote of the House.

" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,01,000 under Demand XXII—Public Health and Vital Statistics."

The motion was adopted and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—AGRICULTURE.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

' that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,77,300 under Demand XXIII—Agriculture ' "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,500 for Direction by Rs. 100. '

" My object in moving this cut motion is, first to discuss the need for increased activities in the Department of Agriculture, and secondly to urge the necessity for its complete Indianization. My object is not to handicap the Minister in developing the department, but on the other hand, as is distinctly stated, it is to enable him to increase the activities of this department very much. In this connexion, I wish to take a few of the more important sections of the department and show how the department has not been progressing as rapidly as expected. Sir, I would take, for instance, the Livestock section first. It is one of the costliest sections in the Department of Agriculture with four different stations all over the Presidency. I think it has been in existence for almost over ten years, but yet I cannot say that it has done very much work. It is far from satisfactory. I do not wish to go into each one of the four different farms, to show how little work is done in each of them, while the amount of expenditure spent on them is enormous. Sir, I would only mention that the number of bulls that are available for breeding purposes are very few indeed and the number of bulls that have been given out on the basis of premia can be counted on one's fingers. In some parts of the Presidency, for instance in the Ceded districts, the department has not been able even to determine which is the breed of cattle that would be most suitable for that area. I remember, some time ago, the answer given to a question put was, that they have not yet surveyed that part of the country at all. Even in the other parts where they have done the work, the number of bulls that they have is very few. It is not only a great handicap for the better breeding of cattle in this country, but it also has been

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a great handicap to the economic progress of the agriculturists. It is, I think, known to this Council that the Ongole cattle were exported in large number to other countries of the world. The exportation of those cattle has now been stopped ; and I agree that under the then circumstances it was the best thing to do. But in any progressive country the thing that would be done would have been quite different. They would have encouraged export and at the same time they would have encouraged the breeding of cattle of that particular variety for which there is a great deal of demand in the outside world. Sir, the export of bullocks is like exporting of motor cars and or, for the matter of that, any other article that is generally sold. As all export is profitable business, it ought to be encouraged and, to maintain the stock, breeding of bullocks of that particular variety should be encouraged. This would be of great benefit to the ryots. Instead of this the Government have stopped exportation altogether.

11-45
a.m.

“ Again, Sir, though they have spent large sums of money on the breeding of dairy cows yet so far there are very few dairy cows with increased milking capacity.

“ The case of the buffalo farm in Guntur is almost a miserable tale. This farm has been in existence for the last seven or eight years ; first it was in one place, then it was taken to another place. In the latter place, the buffaloes could not get even sufficient drinking water. In the year for which reports are available the farm has sold only three bulls for breeding purposes, and I think every one will agree with me when I say that that is a very small number indeed for the amount of money invested and for the area to be served. While I am on this subject, I would like to mention that the amount of work that has been done for increasing the supply of fodder and the varieties of grass and the means of preservation of fodder is very scanty indeed. They have done some work in the matter of silos. But I would ask how many of the farmers have taken to silos and use silage as fodder for their cattle.

“ Sir, sheep have been known to be bred on Government farms for the last so many years. They first had a sheep farm in Bellary which is the best place for sheep breeding in this Presidency ; then they took it to another place and now it is at Hosur. At present they have altogether two to three head of sheep, but very few of them are given out for breeding purposes. These sheep are best reared in Bellary, their native land, so to speak, and the best thing to do would have been to take up a large reserve in that district and breed them in large numbers and distribute them to the rest of the Presidency. Instead of keeping them where they are acclimatized for centuries they are being transported from one place to another.

“ For the last two years there has been an epidemic among poultry and they have died in large numbers. The department is doing little work in poultry ; not that they do not have poultry—for they have had them for long at Coimbatore. But, they are there evidently to cater to the needs of the few Europeans at Coimbatore. There till recently eggs were sold at the rate of Rs. 5 or 6 per dozen for the purpose of raising chickens, but they were sold at ten to twelve annas for consumption. I may say here that in a country like Denmark they have earned huge sums of money by breeding poultry and exporting them. One must realize that poultry forms one of the

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important items of the diet of the agriculturist, and that it is an important source of income, and now that the department has started that industry I would remind them that there is considerable work to be done in that line and that too quickly.

"I wish to mention also in passing that in the Punjab in the experiment of rural construction work they were able to place as many as 700 heads of breeding bulls in one district; and every one will admit that it is a large number, though it may or may not be sufficient for the district as a whole. In a district like Bellary which has about 900 villages, one breeding bull for each village is none too much. In general I will say that when we compare the enormous expenditure with the results attained in the livestock section we are simply struck by the fact that so little is accomplished.

"Here I would like to state that there is no attempt made to carry on bee-hiving as an industry. I will state for the information of the Government that it is in other countries an important subsidiary occupation of the farmer.

"Then, Sir, among the most important crops that are raised in this Presidency sugarcane is one. I notice in the report of the Government the statement that they have introduced new varieties of cane, and they also state in paragraph 74 of the report for the year 1927-28 that new methods of sugarcane growing have been successfully shown to the farmers in Hospet. I submit, Sir, this is something new to me though I belong to that part of the Presidency. I have been taking some interest in agriculture, and I do not know whether any ryot has taken to that form of growing sugarcane. Sir, in my own district unless it is shown that a new method is economical and profitable no ryot will adopt it. Then, Sir, so far as the new methods of cane growing and new varieties of cane are concerned no ryot in Hospet has come forward to rear the new varieties or take to new methods for the simple reason that they have never proved profitable. I would say to the Agricultural department that they should start work on raising better varieties and devising new methods of cane growing in as much as sugarcane forms one big money crop of our province. With regard to the better way of making jaggery the department is an utter failure. I myself once placed 5 acres of cane at the disposal of this department to show better method of making jaggery but I had to withdraw it as the department did not show a better method of making jaggery. I have almost challenged the department to take up about 10 acres in the Tungabhadra channel valley and show better varieties and better methods of growing sugarcane and prove that it is commercially a successful thing. They have yet to take up the challenge.

"Next to sugarcane the important crops are millets. Since 1923 the millet farm has been in existence and nothing tangible has been done till now. In the first place, Coimbatore is a wrong place to grow millets for Ceded districts; because the climatic conditions in Coimbatore are entirely different from those prevailing in the Ceded districts. The work that is done with white cholam is yet incomplete. Again the work on yellow cholam and ragi is yet incomplete. I know the Government is going to start new millet stations this year at Adoni, Nandyal and Hagari; but who is to man these stations? Is it the men from the farm at Coimbatore who for the last so many years have not been able to produce any valuable thing? There are several Indian young men trained in foreign countries in plant breeding who are available for this and I would ask Government to secure their services.

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"Sir, sometimes I feel like saying that the Government keeps some departments as mere pinjrapoles. (Laughter.) I am sure in this country we have much more facilities for producing fruits than in any other country in the world. For, this is tropics and we have many facilities to produce enough fruits both for consumption and for export. Still you will find that there are considerable varieties of fruits imported into this country. As an illustration thereof I may say that we are getting oranges from South Africa. What is the department doing to raise fruits? At present we have a fruit farm in the Nilgris where only apples, peaches, prunes and so on are grown. But the peculiar climate of that place is limited to a very small area of the Presidency and therefore the results obtained there will not help the other parts. Hence why should not we grow fruits that are commonly grown all over the Presidency such as mango, orange and a host of others?"

"There is one more subject I want to touch upon and that is agricultural engineering. Sir, people repeatedly ask agriculturists whether agriculture pays? Agriculture indeed pays. It does not pay the same sum that industries, Government service and other professions pay. In the United States they are using machinery in agriculture all round and it is made to pay as well as any other industry. Now the work turned out by the Agriculture Engineer in this department is little or nothing. In the report for 1927-28 we find the statement of the Director 'I am happy to say that a whole-time Research Engineer has been appointed to take up this work' but we find that an Agriculture Engineer by name Mr. Dunnhill is in the service ever since 1924, and he is put to look after the roads of the estates, a duty which could be discharged very well by any ordinary Civil Engineer for a less sum."

"On the question of district work, this House has always asked for an increase in the number of demonstrators—one for each taluk, but I notice that this year they have reduced the number of demonstrators by 2. While it was 174 before, it is now 172." 12 noon

"These are some of the main lines on which the Agricultural department could increase its activities. I do not want to say more on that."

"I should like to say a few words in support of the second point in the motion I have made, that is, the necessity for Indianization in this Service. Before saying anything on this matter I want to congratulate the department on the recent Government Order that they have issued placing the entire Agricultural Service on a Madras Service basis. It was long overdue in this Presidency and now this department has taken a lead and has set an example to the rest of the departments under this Government, which I hope they will follow. In so far as they have done this in this department the Government deserve congratulations from this House. This Government Order will certainly lead to complete Indianization of the department. Even before this it was the intention of the Government to have almost all the sections manned by Indians. For instance, Sir, in the Livestocks section when they appointed an American for a period of five years it was on the special condition that he should train Indians to take his place when he left the service. He was appointed on that condition in 1926 and he left the service in 1929 without training anybody. The same thing is happening, I think, in the Paddy Breeding section. The man that was appointed in 1925 by the Government on a five years' contract is due to retire by about November; I do not know whether during these five years he has trained anybody. I should like to

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have an assurance from the Government that there is an Indian or a number of Indians trained for the work who will be able to take his place when he goes away. The Agricultural Engineer who was appointed two years ago was also appointed on the condition that by the time his contract of five years expired he should have Indians trained to take his place. But so far as my information goes, he has not been training anybody at all. Indeed, two years ago, a student was sent from this country by this Government to England in order to study Agricultural Engineering. He has now come back and for the last six months he has been looking for a job in the Agricultural Engineering department under this Government. I do not see why he has not been appointed yet.

"I for one do not find any reason, in the appointments that are to be made hereafter, why there should be any need for importing Europeans for the work that can be best done by Indians. Indians know more about the Indian agricultural conditions than the Europeans. When these Europeans are appointed on a five years' contract, they spend the first two or three years in learning the conditions and then by the time they are able to take up the work their term is almost over."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. I gave notice of a motion with a view to discussing the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission. The recommendations of the Commission cover not only the Agricultural department but a number of other departments, for instance, the Irrigation department, the Forest department, the Veterinary department, the Co-operative department, the Public Health department and so forth. But I suppose, Sir, I would not be in order, when speaking on this demand, to discuss the Commission's recommendations with reference to the other departments and I suppose I will be in order in referring only to the Agricultural department. The recommendations of the Royal Commission have been made with the main idea that agriculture should be made profitable. I think those who have studied the economics of agriculture will admit that in many districts and in many localities agriculture has reached a stage when it has ceased to be profitable. That being the case, the main problem that ought to occupy the attention of the Agricultural department is that of making agriculture pay. That can only be done by increasing the yield from agriculture and diminishing the expenditure thereon. To begin with, Sir, one would be surprised that in the case of a department which is concerned with the welfare of the bulk of the population that pays possibly 80 per cent of the taxes of the Presidency we should have to be content with the paltry expenditure of Rs. 19 lakhs, whereas a department like the Police spends two crores, Education about 2½ crores and so on. I think, Sir, last year I made a statement that the country expects that for securing the welfare of the agriculturists, the first necessary step is to secure a more equitable distribution of the revenues of the country to be spent on the various departments. I think the House will agree that the expenditure of 19 lakhs is almost a scandal when, as I said, about 80 per cent—about 13 out of the 18 crores of the revenue is derived from the agricultural classes partly in the shape of land revenue and partly in the shape of excise revenue which also comes from these classes.

"Sir, the first thing that I should expect is an expansion of the activities of the Agricultural department firstly in the direction of increasing the

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outturn and secondly in the direction of reducing the expenditure on agriculture. It is well known that in other countries the crop outturn is many times higher than the outturn reached in this country even on the very best lands. Take the case of Japan. A lot of land there produces about three times the quantity that is produced on an average on a similar plot in this country. The question is how we are going to secure this increased outturn. In certain parts the ryot has got to contend not merely with other difficulties but also with the difficulty of insufficient water-supply. I take it, Sir, that the Agricultural department in those tracts ought to be as much concerned with the question of adequacy of the water-supply as the Irrigation department or the Revenue Department which collects the revenue. As a matter of fact, it would surprise the hon. Members of this House if I say that even in the deltas of the Godavari and Kistna the irrigation supplies are far from satisfactory. The House will remember that the Finance Member stated in his budget speech that he was surprised that the Economic Enquiry Committee recommended that resettlement should be stopped for the present in such rich tracts as the Kistna and Godavari Deltas. The prosperity of these tracts is only a fiction as hon. Members will see when they get the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee. If the Finance Member had only gone into the question of the irrigation supplies in those tracts, he would not have been surprised at the recommendation made by the Economic Enquiry Committee. If the ryots are put to loss in the rich tracts of Kistna and Godavari deltas what will be the condition in places where irrigation is much more precarious? The resulting outturn must be more unsatisfactory. The point is this that the ryot now has got to contend with many difficulties even in the so-called rich areas where there is deltaic irrigation. The necessary remedial works have not been carried out. The question of drainage improvement has been considered only to be dropped. What has been done is a trifle compared with what has still got to be done if the ryot is to be saved from the enormous loss he is put to.

"Apart from the question of irrigation supply, there are many other considerations that ought to occupy the attention of the Agricultural department which will help in securing a larger outturn of crops. There is the question of manures. The Government in the Settlement Department considers that the manure that is produced by the ryots' cattle is sufficient. Hon. Members when they get the report of the Committee will see that the manure which is at present available is inadequate and does not come even to one-fifth of the needs. It is a significant fact which the House will note that even in such so-called rich areas like Kistna and Godavari where the number of cattle maintained is large, the supply is totally inadequate. It is not surprising that the resultant crop is in many cases of a disappointing kind. Then, Sir, with reference to dry crops the conditions in many areas are entirely precarious. If in the so-called rich areas the ryots are not able to maintain a large number of cattle, how can we imagine that the poor ryot in the non-deltaic areas who is entirely depending on rainfall will be able to find the requisite manure to produce a crop outturn that will at all lead to prosperity?

"There are also many other questions which ought to occupy the attention of the Agricultural department.

"It is thought that recourse must be had to artificial manure. The ryots themselves feel it. But they are groping in the dark. There are large

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foreign companies who have started dumping artificial manure on the country. The ryots are ignorant and believe in the words of the demonstrators and go in for these artificial manures, the result often being disastrous. The Agricultural department itself has done very little in this direction. In fact, it is not in a position to give any advice to the ryot in this matter. As far as the Circars are concerned, they have started the demonstration of the use of artificial manure and have also started an experimental paddy farm at Mareteru, but I think it would be some years before they are in a position to supply information of real value to the ryot. But apart from this, there is some demonstration going on. Demonstrators no doubt are using these artificial manures in many places. But I think the Government would accept my statement that the result achieved by these demonstrations could not be of any real value or longstanding for the simple reason that they cannot possibly command the confidence of the ryots for there is absolutely no superior supervision over the work of these men. They go about the country, get hold of some ryots and get them to agree to give their fields for the purposes of the so-called demonstration work and then they begin making calculations as to the outturn if a particular manure was used and so forth. Some of the demonstrations may result in some good; but they cannot depend with any degree of confidence on the results of their work unless these results are checked by the superior staff which can give out the results with authority to the country. Unless this is done, demonstration work should be considered a waste. Of course, for the employment of superior staff in the directions above mentioned, it is necessary that the Agricultural department should be strengthened. I do not know whether the scheme brought in last year is still in force, but I see that no further strengthening of the department is budgeted for.

"There are various lines of work that are necessary among which I may mention the question of seed distribution. The production of a large yield depends upon the supply to the ryots of better seeds. There is certainly at present a very large demand for good seeds produced by the Agricultural department. But the work of seed production and distribution must be largely extended if the problem of increasing the outturn is to be tackled with. Not only should the Agricultural Department undertake the production and distribution of seeds but should also see to the production and supply of seeds through private agencies under its supervision. This is a matter which the Economic Enquiry Committee thought to be one of very great importance.

"Apart from this, the question of economics of agriculture must also receive the attention of the Agricultural department. There is one important matter which I shall refer to. I shall not detain the house long. It is the question of the maintenance of cattle. The Royal Commission on Agriculture after a very exhaustive examination of the conditions came to the conclusion that on account of general deterioration in the quality of cattle the ryot is now forced unnecessarily to keep on a large number of cattle. The cattle being inefficient, in order to get through his work, the ryot has to maintain a larger number of them than he would have to had they been efficient. As hon. Members of this House are aware, the agricultural season in which these cattle have full work is only for two or three months; and for getting through the work for this short period a large number of cattle has to be maintained by the ryot throughout the year. Of

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course during the off season, the ryot uses the bullocks for carting, etc., as far as possible. If the economic side of agriculture is to be improved, the question of cattle should be considered and the general quality of the stock improved. The evils attendant on the maintenance of a large number of cattle are many. First of all, fodder has to be provided for them. I do not know if it is known in this House, but the Economic Inquiry Committee found out the simple fact, that even in the rich deltaic area the quantity of fodder produced is not sufficient for even one-tenth of the cattle in spite of the fact that half the number of the cattle is sent to the uplands for grazing. Sir, it is known to this House that in the calculation of the income of the ryot, straw is left out of account and on the expenditure side the cost of maintaining the cattle. The thing is that not only has the ryot to maintain a number over and above what he would have to do if they were efficient but also he has to incur enormous losses on account of cattle mortality. I think I shall have occasion to speak on cattle mortality when the veterinary grant comes for discussion."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member is exhausting his right of speech on this as well as the the next demand. I am only watching the interests of other Members."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I will not exhaust the patience of this House any longer. I should say that the sugarcane crop has been a failure in the deltas. Orange gardens are drying up, and there are many other things which have to be considered by the department. But, as I said, the first thing for the hon. the Minister should do is to see that he gets more money from the Finance Department and, unless he secures that, I do not think he will be able to do very much."

*MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Members who have preceded me have not only exhausted half the time allotted for this demand but also all the available subjects on which one can speak. I may say at once that I am not going to take so much time and I will confine my remarks to a few subjects which need immediate consideration. I refer first of all to the Chintaladevi farm which has been recently visited by the hon. the Minister for Development. It has been brought before the House what a colossal waste of money is being indulged in in that particular farm. It has been found so far that it has not been useful and for the last ten years nothing new has been done there. They are spending nearly Rs. 32,000 per annum upon the establishment and mere feeding of these bulls. They have not been able to increase the milk yield of the cows nor have they improved the quality of the bulls. There are many things to be said about the selection that has been made in the cattle and also the present state of affairs existing there. I will confine my remarks to this one thing. It has been found by every member and by every gentleman who visited the place that it has been useless and that it should not be continued. There seems to be objection on the part of the Government on the ground that if the farm is abolished, the buildings would have to lie unoccupied. Of course huge buildings have been constructed which cost about 3 to 4 lakhs (A voice: As is usual) and it is not unusual for the Government to spend large sums of money on brick and mortar. Now, Sir, the Government are in a fix as to how to utilize the buildings that have been once constructed if they decide on the removal of the farm from Chintaladevi. The farm is intended only to improve the breed and increase the milk yield of the cows and to establish

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the reputation and prestige of the Ongole breed. But unfortunately the site selected was unsuitable and the climate was equally so. There is no proper water-supply and the soil cannot grow anything there. I hear, Sir, there is an idea of sending some of these bulls from the Chintaladevi farm to Hagari. I may suggest that in Kistna district there is a village called Prattur where a lanka land 2,000 acres in extent is available and it is not at all occupied. (A voice: No buildings?) There are no buildings, but I hear that arrangements have already been made for acquiring the site for the Agricultural department.

12-30 p.m. “If the Ongole breed of cattle is transferred to that particular locality which is within the Ongole area and breeding is taken up seriously, I think that will be a better enterprise than this show of a cattle farm at Chintaladevi. I think a better place ought to be chosen. It is also said that the buffalo breeding station at Guntur is not progressing well. It is very surprising to hear that casks of water are brought in carts to be poured on these buffaloes. This is an item of expenditure that any non-Government man would not approve of. If there is an idea of shifting the farm instead of abolishing it, I would suggest the transfer of both the farms to Prattur lanka which is 3 or 4 miles from Bezwada which has the advantage of railway communication. I hope, Sir, that some such remedy will be thought of and this serious waste of public money stopped at Chintaladevi.

“As regards the work of the demonstrators, I find that their activities are merely limited to the supply of certain seeds and offer of advice whenever it is asked for. The presence of the demonstrator is not at all felt and people in outlying parts do not know that a department like the Agricultural department does exist. I suggest that the activities of the demonstrators should be increased and that they should not merely be made to depend upon the pay given by the Government by marking time. I would suggest one method by which such a state of things could be improved. I hear that a system is in existence in Mysore where each demonstrator is given a plot of land and some money advance so that he may improve the plot of land handed over to him. The money advanced should be repaid in 20 or 25 years. The duty of the demonstrator is not only to improve lands that are placed in his hands but also to show the latest and better methods of agriculture in the locality in which the demonstration farm is established. Now, Sir, each demonstrator within his service draws as salary Rs. 30,000 and no benefit is derived from that demonstrator. It is much better to give him this opportunity of improving a certain piece of land by the money advanced by the Government and proving himself of great use to the locality in which he is asked to serve. If this suggestion has not got any insuperable difficulties in adopting, I wish the Government would soon think of it. I would like to keep up my promise of being short in my speech and so I resume my seat.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar deplored that while 13 crores of taxation is paid by the ryots only 19 lakhs and odd is provided for the Agricultural department. Well, Sir, the efficiency and well-being of the ryots does not depend on the working of this department alone. It depends very largely on other matters like irrigation which is much more important in many places than the work of the Agricultural department, the financing of agricultural produce and the marketing of the same. These, Sir, to a very large extent decide the economic position of the ryots. Not only that, their efficiency depends

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upon the question of elementary education, public health and other things as well. Taking all these things into consideration we have been deploring that the rural ryots receive very little attention at the hands of the Government and the ryots are shifting more and more to the urban areas. Moreover, there are other demands under which probably these questions affecting the rural population and the question of financing of agriculture and the marketing of agricultural produce will have to be considered. Here we are concerned only with the work of the Agricultural department which is only a very small portion of the work that has to be done by the Government with reference to the rural population. Taking this work, Sir, we are not beginning things from the beginning. India is an old country in which agriculture has been the chief occupation of the people for thousands of years. The present methods of agriculture have relation to the experience obtained by generations of agriculturists and that is in keeping in some respect with the economic position of the ryots and the possibilities of the monsoon, the availability of water and other elements. So, Sir, to think of improving our agriculture as if we are beginning everything new seems to me to be a false idea and a wrong start. I will give one instance of an attempt to find a substitute for the manures people are using for paddy cultivation. For about fifteen years experiments were being conducted and I know the vicissitudes the opinion of the department underwent with reference to that. I know sometimes they said that fish manure was the best. Sometimes they said that artificial manure was the best. They went on like that. They were not wrong because when they made experiments those particular manures were paying. But ultimately they found—I do not know whether we can say ultimately even now—that green manure is the best manure that can be used for paddy cultivation. Well, Sir, after all, the old knowledge has proved to be most efficient. I am only saying this for the purpose of avoiding impatience which most of us are apt to feel. We are anxious that our conditions should improve. We are anxious that the ryots whose profession is not paying is bettered. But, before we ask the ryot to change the methods we have to be sure of the new methods. I may also mention another advice given to improve the condition of our ryots. For ragi cultivation the Agricultural College recommended the use of fish manure and after a few years they found that as uneconomic when used on a large scale and not paying. Here is a matter in which experiments running over a large number of years have shown that though the yield is good at first it is not so in a large area and that there are other questions like soil differences and other things. So, it takes a long time before any definite conclusion can be arrived at. Therefore I would avoid in these matters anything like impatience. I would ask the department to recommend only such of those things as they are absolutely certain about and not ask the ryot to speculate. I am not an apologist of the department. I only want that the ryot should not run into speculations on matters not fully demonstrated. With regard to millets, I was surprised to hear what Mr. Nagan Gowda said, viz., that Coimbatore is not a proper place to try millets."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The statement of Mr. Nagan Gowda was to the effect that experiments for the Ceded districts at Coimbatore is not good."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Well, Sir, there are parts of the Ceded districts where they have got black cotton soil and

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foreign companies who have started dumping artificial manure on the country. The ryots are ignorant and believe in the words of the demonstrators and go in for these artificial manures, the result often being disastrous. The Agricultural department itself has done very little in this direction. In fact, it is not in a position to give any advice to the ryot in this matter. As far as the Circars are concerned, they have started the demonstration of the use of artificial manure and have also started an experimental paddy farm at Mareteru, but I think it would be some years before they are in a position to supply information of real value to the ryot. But apart from this, there is some demonstration going on. Demonstrators no doubt are using these artificial manures in many places. But I think the Government would accept my statement that the result achieved by these demonstrations could not be of any real value or longstanding for the simple reason that they cannot possibly command the confidence of the ryots for there is absolutely no superior supervision over the work of these men. They go about the country, get hold of some ryots and get them to agree to give their fields for the purposes of the so-called demonstration work and then they begin making calculations as to the outturn if a particular manure was used and so forth. Some of the demonstrations may result in some good; but they cannot depend with any degree of confidence on the results of their work unless these results are checked by the superior staff which can give out the results with authority to the country. Unless this is done, demonstration work should be considered a waste. Of course, for the employment of superior staff in the directions above mentioned, it is necessary that the Agricultural department should be strengthened. I do not know whether the scheme brought in last year is still in force, but I see that no further strengthening of the department is budgeted for.

"There are various lines of work that are necessary among which I may mention the question of seed distribution. The production of a large yield depends upon the supply to the ryots of better seeds. There is certainly at present a very large demand for good seeds produced by the Agricultural department. But the work of seed production and distribution must be largely extended if the problem of increasing the outturn is to be tackled with. Not only should the Agricultural Department undertake the production and distribution of seeds but should also see to the production and supply of seeds through private agencies under its supervision. This is a matter which the Economic Enquiry Committee thought to be one of very great importance.

"Apart from this, the question of economics of agriculture must also receive the attention of the Agricultural department. There is one important matter which I shall refer to. I shall not detain the house long. It is the question of the maintenance of cattle. The Royal Commission on Agriculture after a very exhaustive examination of the conditions came to the conclusion that on account of general deterioration in the quality of cattle the ryot is now forced unnecessarily to keep on a large number of cattle. The cattle being inefficient, in order to get through his work, the ryot has to maintain a larger number of them than he would have to had they been efficient. As hon. Members of this House are aware, the agricultural season in which these cattle have full work is only for two or three months; and for getting through the work for this short period a large number of cattle has to be maintained by the ryot throughout the year. Of

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* Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI :—" Mr. President, while it is conceded that this province is mainly agricultural and the bulk of the revenue is derived from the agriculturist, the contribution that Government makes in regard to agricultural improvement is not commensurate. More agricultural propaganda work should be undertaken in an earnest spirit by the Government. Of course, whatever the result may be, they must show that some kind of propaganda work is undertaken in an earnest spirit in an intensive form. More agricultural demonstrators must be appointed. At present, the number of demonstrators is very small, and most of them are not, I submit, also earnest in their work. They are not going to outlying villages to find out the requirements of the agriculturists. Recently, I think there was some circular issued that the Government would send out some demonstration cars for the purpose of doing agricultural propaganda work. I do not know if they ever did it. At any rate, no car for propaganda work came to my district, the Anantapur district.

" More agricultural farms also must be opened. For instance, in the district of Anantapur, which is a very large district, there is not even one agricultural farm, and if the ryot wants to see any demonstration farm, he has to travel to the Hagari farm far away from his place. So, it is incumbent on the part of the Government to open some farms in our district, or at least one farm, if they cannot open more.

" Another important thing that I would like to press upon the attention of the hon. Minister is the need for these demonstrators attending the meetings of the local bodies. There was, I know, a circular issued some time back by the Government to the effect that these demonstrators should attend the meetings of the local boards. But, I think the circular is more honoured in the breach by these demonstrators than in the observance. At one meeting of the district board these demonstrators in the Anantapur district were present, and I enquired whether they were regularly attending the meetings of the taluk boards, and I was sorry to find that they seldom attended the meetings. As at these meetings of local boards a number of members and ryots from different parts of the district are present, it is better that these demonstrators attend them and then confer with them about their needs and requirements. So I think it would be very valuable if this practice is brought into vogue by the hon. the Minister. He should see that these demonstrators attend the meetings of the local boards, confer with the ryots and see in an earnest spirit what they can do in the matter of their requirements. The hon. Minister should also see that they do not skulk work as they do at present."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have to describe the Department of Agriculture as a department without imagination. Till now, the excuse given by the Government, when there was not much progress in agriculture in this country, was that there was lack of funds and that the farmer was conservative. Now, Sir, seeing that the present administration is an administration of lapsed grants, lack of funds cannot really be pleaded as an excuse. It has also been recognized now, Sir, that the farmer is not as conservative as the Government once thought him to be. That the

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Government has recognized these two factors is evidenced by a statement in a pamphlet issued by them on 'The Pykara Hydro-Electric Development'. On page 38 of the pamphlet I find the following lines:

'The bogey of cost, the poverty of the farmer, his unprogressive mind and the impossibility of initiating such progressive measures in this country are all mere myths which have, to a great extent, impeded progress in the past, but should not be allowed to do so any longer.'

In the face of this statement, I cannot really find what excuse the Government has for not adopting a progressive method in the agriculture of this province. I should like to know what detailed programme the Government has got. Any number of commissions have made recommendations for improvement of agriculture. The latest and the most important are those of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. I should like to know what effect the Government has given to the various recommendations of the Agricultural Commission. Perhaps they may say that they have given effect to the recommendations regarding new appointments in the department for, I see on page xxviii of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1928-1929, these few lines:

'Government have generally approved these proposals and have provided funds in the budget for 1929-30 for giving effect to some of them. The most important of these relate to the posts of an oil seed specialist and a Headquarters Deputy Director, which have been created during the year, the former to develop oil-seed crops and the latter mainly to direct demonstration and propaganda throughout the Presidency.'

On page xxix I find the statement:

'A Personal Assistant to the Principal was appointed in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore . . .'

If making more appointments means progress, then certainly the Development Department has made great progress. But, if it is a question of really giving effect to the constructive proposals of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, I find, Sir, that really no progress has been made. Of course, it may be contended that some research work has been going on. But, what is the use of all such research unless the results of experiments are made available to the farmer? I find that the results of these researches are, as it were, kept secret in the archives of Government offices; either they are safe within the laboratory itself, or they are made to rest on the shelves of the Government Secretariat. In answer to one of the questions put the other day by one of the hon. Members, the hon. Minister for Development replied that the results of experiments as regards manure have not been published and made available to the farmer because they contained language which may not be understood by the poor farmer. I beg to state that the hon. Minister is not quite right in thinking that the poor farmer of Madras is so illiterate as that. If only the Government are serious and make the results of experiments available to the farmer, they will really be doing a great service. With regard to the question about results of experiments not being published by the Government, I would like to refer to the answers given by the Director of Agriculture to the Royal Commission on Agriculture when they visited Coimbatore. One of the questions, I think it was question No. 9726, was:

'Q.—When did you make the discovery that you could make silage in pits in the first place?'

The answer was:

'About 10 years ago.'

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The next question was :

‘What steps did you take thereafter and up till now to popularize it?’

And the answer was :

‘We now make silage on all our experimental stations and demonstrate its use there.’

To question No. 9750 :

‘Q.—Do you know of any typical ryot who is making silage?’

The answer was :

‘No.’

This is a typical instance of the attitude which the Government takes in these matters. They go on making experiments for a number of years, and after all the agriculturist is none the wiser for it.

“Then again, on the question of making the life of the agriculturist happy, I find, Sir, that the roads in the villages, are as bad as ever, and the farmer has to jog along in his bullock-cart over uneven roads, and in this connexion I am reminded, Sir, of the statement of Sir Stanley Reed that ‘in a country of bullock-carts we have got a Rolls Royce administration.’ I said, Sir, that the department has no imagination. May I give an illustration to show that the department has not worked with any imagination? We now see in so many places broadcasting stations which send out music, and jazz band. Could not Government construct a broadcasting station and send out messages about the weather conditions and about the state of the market? The poor farmer can certainly be enabled to put up a receiving set at a small cost, so that he may get every day news of the conditions of the weather, when floods can be expected, and how he can sell his produce in the best market. It is a very simple idea, and if only the Development Department had some imagination, they could have adopted it. It may be contended that the farmer may not know how to receive broadcasted messages. By himself he may not know; but he can certainly get the help of the local postmaster and the village teacher. I wish, Sir, that the Development Department tries to wake up and do a little more practical work.”

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—“Mr. President, I do not wish to take up the time of the House by telling the hon. Minister what he should do or what he should not do, regarding improvements in agriculture generally. I will confine myself to my district alone, and there is one pressing need which I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Development, and it is this. Coconut is our chief industry, and it is from the income out of it that a very large proportion of the people in Malabar make a living. The price of this article has gone down by half the former price within the last four or five years, and I understand that it is due to the large importation of foreign copra and oil from Ceylon and other places. I am aware I am not an expert, nor do I wish to enter into that field. I would only request the hon. Minister to make an enquiry and see whether it is possible to meet that evil and to cause an increase of the price of coconut if possible, which will bring considerable relief to the people of Malabar in particular. I also wish to point out to the hon. Minister that agricultural co-operative societies have not been started in our Presidency in large numbers. I hope he will see, being himself in charge of the Co-operative department, that facilities are afforded for starting agricultural co-operative societies for improving the condition of the ryots. This is all that I have to say.” 1 p.m.

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“Mr. President, Sir, it may be the desire of many that the direction of the Agricultural department should be in the

[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

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hands of an Indian. Indian cultivators have experience of their own soil and primitive ways of cultivation. But they have not scientific knowledge enough to improve the cultivation to produce the required quantity and quality of crop. Therefore the direction should be by the Europeans.

“The landowners do not send their sons to agricultural colleges with the object of educating them to gain knowledge in agriculture, to improve their lands and cultivation, but to pass examinations and secure jobs under Government. It would be well if a rule is laid down that sons of landowners should not be taken into Government service. The landowning classes who are rich and can afford to spend large sums of money on the education of their sons should confine to their agricultural pursuit. They should not be allowed to compete with sons of poor classes and place them at a disadvantage. This disadvantage could be minimized and the unemployment problem solved if the landowning classes are, as I suggested, denied Government jobs. Since the landowning classes do not care to improve their own produce, foreign articles are sure to find their way into our land.

“In the case of tobacco a prohibitive duty is placed on importation while the local produce of tobacco is left without improvement. To avoid foreign competition the local produce should be improved for the benefit and enjoyment of people in the country.

“*Groundnuts* are produced in large quantity and exported. I think a prohibitory duty should be placed on exportation of this produce in order that the landowners may cultivate cereals, such as ragi, cholam, cumbu and other food-grains in large quantity so that poorer classes may have their food cheaper, and live within their means. The same may be said about *indigo* which takes a very large portion of land to produce a quantity more than the country requires.

“*Poultry farming*.—I wish to say a few words about this. At the Agricultural Exhibition held in Madras a few years back, I saw fowls of all sorts mixed together. Breeds of different kinds were not arranged separately to compete. That was, I understood, arranged by an Indian official in charge. Prizes were given at the end and most of these went to Government agency which exhibited them. In my opinion this is wrong and discouraging to the ryots. Prizes must be given to ryot exhibitors so as to encourage them. In the Nilgiris also I saw prizes were taken away by Government. Certainly the Government exhibits were the best, but the object of holding these exhibitions would be frustrated if the prizes were not given to ryot exhibitors. Government exhibits may be placed for comparison. To introduce poultry farming in this country there should be restrictions. Only one kind of breed should be allowed in a village. There are varieties of birds of the egg-laying strain and heavy birds for table. Cherris are well suited for poultry farming. Twenty or thirty good laying fowls can maintain a family of three or four in an Indian village.

“*Livestock*.—The cattle in some of the districts in this province have a miserable appearance and are degenerating to the size of goats. This is partly due to want of proper pasture. Good portions of grazing grounds have been converted to cultivable land. On the one hand the cattle are increasing in number while on the other hand the area of grazing has been diminishing. This deplorable state of affairs may be remedied by the

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Agricultural department. Rules or regulations may be laid down limiting the heads of cattle for grazing in a limited area. Those who keep more than that limit may have them grazed in their own land.

*“ Sheep.—*Mutton sold in markets is not good and often unfit for consumption. Young sheep need castration and feeding for some time before they are slaughtered.

“ Wool in sheep in this province requires improvement. Long woolled rams from Northern India may be brought down and crossed.

“ Skin of our goats is considered the best in the world. This requires special attention. This fetches very high price. In this connexion I may mention that shepherds are utterly neglected. Surely they deserve consideration by the department concerned and facilities given to them to improve their stock.

*“ Honey Bees.—*They bring in profit when worked out properly by our farmers. There are a few kinds of bees in this province. They are not tamed. Tamed bees may be imported and crossed. Gradually bee farming can then be begun. I do not wish to go into the details of this subject at present.

*“ Agricultural labourers.—*I wish to refer to the unfortunate lot of the agricultural labourers. They are treated worse than cattle. If a farmer lost a head of cattle he lost certain sum of money, whereas if he lost his labourer he lost nothing and he can get another easily. Field labourers are assets to the farmers. But the Indian farmer abuses his own assets. I think that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the grievances of these classes. Unfortunately when the Agricultural Commission visited this Presidency the labour classes were not informed nor did the Commission care to inquire into their grievances. We know that the problem of labouring classes is very pressing. Their grievances should be looked into.

“ As other hon. Members are anxious to speak I do not want to take up more time of the House.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ My hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda got . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I request the hon. Member to leave a margin of 15 minutes to enable the hon. Minister to reply.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know when the demand will be put to the vote ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ At 1-40 p.m.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda was stressing the need for increasing the activities of the Department of Agriculture. The increase should not merely be in number but in the usefulness as well of the activities. Sir, these, I think, will depend to a large extent on the character and capacity of the officer engaged, and on the response made by the cultivators. The choice of officers I shall leave to the Government and say something in regard to what may be done to make the cultivators more responsive to the propaganda work of the department. For that purpose, I suggest for the consideration of the Government

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the division of the province into so many sections or areas and the appointment of committees for each area with a provision that the agricultural officers in that area should work in co-operation and consultation with the committee appointed for that area. If a committee is constituted for each district I should think that it would be even better, because, you will have then people with local knowledge and interest to help you and the chance of success attending the trial will be more.

1-15
p.m. • “The results of the Agricultural department should be classified under four heads: (1) proved results of experimental work and work in connexion with them may be conducted on as wide a scale as possible without any apprehension of loss; (2) experimental works the results of which are yet not conclusive. There is next the general routine work to help propaganda as a whole and I may add the fourth, the non-credit work. A system like this as a matter of fact is in vogue in the Bombay Presidency and I think perhaps it will interest hon. Members to know they have divided their province into so many areas. So far as sugarcane is concerned, they are treating it under class A work, about which there is no doubt successful results have been achieved. Under that class they are trying these things, viz., the methods of planting, the reduction of cess, the use of ammonia sulphates in addition to varieties of green manure. They have also made experiments in multiple furnaces and power crushing plants. They bring under the first category power pressure. The first and the second seem to be a promising variety and the results of the trial of manure have not yet been conclusively proved. With regard to cotton, the supply of seed, demonstrations, inter-culture and all these things come under class A. That is the sort of thing that is going on there. Under class C, routine propaganda work, they attend to seed, manure, management of depots, keeping record of cultivation, etc. Under class D, they try to do several things such as the organizing of co-operative societies, the organizing of irrigation societies, the helping of cultivators to organize power associations and so on and so forth. I think if a scheme of that kind is introduced here Government will know exactly what is needed in the several areas they are concerned with. In this scheme I think they very soon find that they should pay more attention to the red soil. As a matter of fact I know there is a large area in this province which consists of red soil. The attention paid by the Government to owners of red soil and their methods of cultivation is surprisingly little. The Government should also pay more attention as to how they could make cultivation pay in tracts where rains are precarious. My hon. Friends who spoke on this subject were dilating upon the several ways by which water could be found for irrigation purposes. They referred to one of the ways, viz., the digging of wells for irrigation purposes. Government recently conducted a sub-soil survey in particular parts of the province. I do not think they have followed up their survey by other measures that should logically have followed their survey. They might have used that survey to demonstrate how far black cotton soils were capable of irrigation by means of wells. It is not a thing that the ryot knows or can safely take up, without risk of loss, because successful irrigation depends on the quantity of water available, its quality, the kind of crop which might be grown and so on. All these things are matters of experiment for the Government to take up and demonstrate to the people concerned. As regards red soil as I have said they have no experimental stations where they can obtain and prove the results to the people.

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“My hon. friends referred to poultry farming, to fruit cultivation and to the use of manures. I should like to ask the hon. Minister what exactly the Government have done in regard to each of these things. There were, I think, proposals under the consideration of Government in regard to poultry farming that they should train some men in this business and with this view they were also in correspondence with the Government of the United Provinces. As regards fruit cultivation, I think a special officer was appointed to investigate certain tracts of this Province to see how far fruit might successfully be grown there and there was also instruction issued to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that he should form as many Fruit Growers' Societies as possible. As regards manure one of the difficulties in the way of the ryots using it is the high cost thereof. Some attempts were being made to get railway freight on manures reduced, and the House would probably like to know the results achieved in that direction. These are the matters which I have ventured to refer to in view of what you had already said.”

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“I thank hon. Members of this House for the valuable suggestions they gave for the working of the Agricultural department and also the sympathy shown with regard to my getting more grants for my department. With regard to the grants made to the Agricultural department in previous years I may inform hon. Members of this House that since 1920 there has been a considerable increase. The department is going on steadily with the limited supply of men and money. The officers in the department in order to do more work are always trying to get more allotments. What we can reasonably expect from the Finance Department we are getting.”

“With regard to livestock section, Mr. Nagan Gowda gave an outline of a scheme for the improvement of the section which is useful. We have already taken some action with regard to the improvement of livestock. There was a breeding station in the Ceded Districts but, on account of dearth of grazing ground and water-supply, it has been shifted to Hosur in the Salem district; with the large area and the necessary facilities at Hosur we hope to be able to have better progress and increase in the improved varieties of cattle in future.

“With regard to Chintaladevi and Guntur buffalo breeding stations I think I can agree with Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi when he said that the farms were not working satisfactorily. After my inspection recently I am inclined to think that it is much better to remove the station to some other place. He has suggested that the buffalo breeding station at Guntur and also the cattle farm at Chintaladevi might be removed to Prattur in Kistna district. I think it is a place situated in the Kistna deltaic area and all facilities with regard to grazing and water are available. I will take up the question and see whether the two farms can be removed to Prattur and I can assure hon. Members that this matter will receive my earnest attention.

“With regard to poultry farming provision has been made for poultry breeding in one of the existing stations.

“With regard to bee-hiving, I will also see what can be done in the matter.

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“With regard to sugarcane in this Presidency, I am rather surprised to find that sugarcane cultivation is not satisfactorily proceeding in this province. I will examine this question and see what could be done in the matter.

“With regard to jaggery, the Cottage Industries Committee has examined the question and has sent in their report. I have not yet examined this report. After it is examined, I will assure hon. Members that if anything could be done in the matter it will certainly be done.

“With regard to millets, Mr. Nagan Gowda said that Coimbatore is not good for a millet station. It is one of the several items which go to make up for the improvement of a station. For a good agricultural station, there must be a library, a laboratory and other facilities. We have provided for another station at Adoni.

“With regard to Agricultural Engineering, Mr. Nagan Gowda said that the man in charge of this work had not done any research work. The only difficulty in these things is that we have no workshop. This year provision has been made for it. I understand that an Indian has been trained and has come back and I shall see what could be done to get him trained under the Research Engineer. The number of demonstrators has been increased this year.

“With regard to agricultural manure about which some Members have spoken, I can say we have already opened a station at Marteru and it is hoped that vast improvement will be effected in the course of some years. We hope to give more satisfactory results in future after more stations are started.

“Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar said that officers in the Agricultural department ought to be recruited according to the recommendations of the Lee Commission and that the service should be provincialized. I may tell hon. Members that the reorganization of the department does not affect the present incumbents who will get their present scale of pay; it will affect only those who will be recruited hereafter. . . .”

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—“We do not hear a single word of the hon. Minister.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“As long as the President hears, it is presumed that every hon. Member in the House hears.”

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Mr. Lakshmana Reddi said that no propaganda work is done by the department. I may say that the demonstrators go to the ryots and demonstrate to them in their own lands new methods of cultivation. We find that a large number of districts have been benefited by this new method. We have only two motor vans for propaganda work; we are going to have one more very soon. If the present experiment proves successful, we may extend it further.

“It was stated that most of the demonstrators do not get the help of the village officers; we have issued instructions that they should attend the jamabandi camps. A Deputy Director has been specially appointed this year to stimulate propaganda work.

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"Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar referred to broadcasting stations in important centres. He said that they were not very successful.

"Mr. Krishnan said that the price of coconuts was very high. I shall certainly make enquiries in the matter.

"I do not want to refer to the other points raised during the debate. I shall certainly have the suggestions made by hon. Members examined by the department and see what could be done in order to make the department more popular. The Government are trying their best to make the work of the department more satisfactory, and helpful to the ryots."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister, Sir, that he will consider all the suggestions favourably, I withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,77,300 under Demand XXIII—Agriculture."

The motion was adopted and the Grant was made.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

DEMAND XXIV—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,60,100 under Demand XXIV—Civil Veterinary Services'."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Sir I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,300 for Direction by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. President, the work of the Veterinary department touches most intimately the interests of agriculture. Cattle are essential for cultivation purposes. The provision made for veterinary aid is not at all adequate for the needs of this province. I do not know how long it will take for the Government to employ veterinary officers sufficient to give us one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for every 25,000 head of cattle, which is the standard laid down by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The control of the contagious diseases is the most important problem that confronts the civil veterinary department and rinderpest is the most formidable of these diseases. In most of the western countries, it is said they have either stamped out this great scourge or reduced it to a great extent, but here in this country we find rinderpest raging in an epidemic form in several parts of this Presidency and the number of deaths is increasing year by year. We find from the latest report that it has reached its maximum in the year under report. The Government have, in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission, taken to the serum-simultaneous method of inoculation as the only hopeful means of combating rinderpest and they are spending large sums of money for this purpose, but the work of inoculation is handicapped to a great extent on account of the want of a sufficient supply of serum. Now, we get our supply of serum from the Mukhtesar Institute, which supplies the

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demand from the whole of India including Burma, except only Mysore. The Mukhtesar Institute is not able to cope with the demand. Madras being the biggest consumer, the necessity for starting a serum institute has been felt and accepted by the Madras Government. The Government have also drawn up plans and estimates for this purpose, but they are now holding up the scheme and awaiting the result of their correspondence with the Government of India regarding the division of the profits of the Mukhtesar Institute between the Government of India and this province. From the latest report, we find complaints from five of the circle officers about the inadequate supply of serum and also virus, particularly serum. Moreover, during the last one year, at least, it is said that Madras has not been able to get first-class serum from the Mukhtesar Institute. In Mysore, they have got their own serum institute. If we are to have not only an adequate supply of serum but also serum of good quality and at a cheap cost, the Madras Government must establish their own institute for manufacturing serum. I trust the hon. Minister will pay his immediate attention to this matter and see that no time is lost in starting the serum institute which is so necessary for the work of inoculation.

"I wish to urge upon the attention of the hon. Minister the question of the pay and prospects of veterinary subordinates. They have for a long time past been asking for better pay and prospects. Their pay and prospects do not at all compare favourably with those of men in the subordinate ranks of other departments. They have no scope for private practice and the hon. Minister has admitted the justice of their demands. He has also said that Government are considering this matter, but I want to know how long they are going to consider this matter. It was also promised that this matter would be considered in connexion with the proposals for this budget, but it has not been done so. I understand that the subordinates of this department proposed to wait on a deputation on the Minister, but this deputation was not received and I do not know for what reasons. The recent reorganization of the higher services of the department will result, I am told, in a large saving. This saving may very well be utilized for increasing the pay of the veterinary subordinates. I trust the hon. Minister will take up a firm attitude and do justice to these people."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in seconding this motion, I shall turn to my cut motion in order to raise the question of protecting cattle from diseases by means of compulsory inoculation. Sir, the prevalence of rinderpest has done great havoc. For example, taking the case of . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member propose to have legislation in regard to compulsory inoculation? Compulsory inoculation means legislation."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir, I do not propose to go into that question at all, but I will speak on the motion. At present in this Presidency, rinderpest has been prevalent and cattle are dying and necessary inoculation could not be had, because, I understand that in the Veterinary department enough of serum is not available. To give a concrete example, there is an institution called the Madras Pinjrapole, where more than 800 heads of cattle are being looked after and the other day, they had to requisition about 20 heads of cattle, mainly calves, to be taken from that institution to the veterinary hospital. There, they were kept for some time and after inoculation sent back. The necessary arrangements for housing and feeding

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them is not altogether up to the mark and are not satisfactory. If enough of serum is available, I should have welcomed the inoculation of all the cattle in the institution, so that no possible chance of the prevalence of the infection of the cattle by rinderpest can take place. As was suggested by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, when in Mysore they have got an institute where they successfully manufacture this serum for cattle, we do not see any reason why such an institution could not be had within the Madras Presidency. The Nilgiri hills, Coonoor, for example, can afford sufficient facilities by way of cold climate to keep and manufacture the necessary serum. I would very strongly urge upon Government the immediate necessity for steps being taken for the starting of manufacture of the serum either in Coimbatore or in the Nilgiris, so that it may be applied to the cattle immediately and effectively and thus the agriculturists may be benefited. 2-45 P.M.

"I may also state that the present pay and prospects of the officers in the veterinary department are not so high as to attract a sufficiently large number of candidates. By improving their condition we will be solving the problem of unemployment and also increasing the number of assistants in the service. At present there are very few private veterinary practitioners in the country, and I need not say that at present all the graduates sent out of the college are absorbed in the Government service and consequently there are very few of them in the country who can be easily approached by the ryots. Considering the number of cattle owned by the people one should certainly be struck with the necessity for a sufficient number of veterinary officers in the province. But as it is what do we find? There is only one officer, and that in important towns only, and the calls on his service are so large in number that he cannot find time to attend to all the cases. For these reasons, I would ask the Minister first to see to the manufacture of serum in this Presidency itself so that we need not depend on others, and secondly to increase the pay and prospects of the officers of the veterinary service so that more and more men may be attracted and relieve the great demand for the services of those officers that at present exists, and thus finally we may eradicate rinderpest altogether from this province."

MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion of the hon. Mover, Mr. Shetty. I myself have given notice of a similar motion to point out to Government that the number of veterinary officers now existing in the service is not adequate and thereby the ryots are put to various sorts of inconvenience. Sir, due to the constant outbreak of rinderpest both in the urban and rural parts of the districts, a large number of ryots have to go without cattle. Sir, it is a well-known fact that in an Indian home it is highly necessary that you must have a cow. Now after the constant outbreak of rinderpest, I know most of the people have not this species of cattle, and as a result they not only do not get manure for agricultural purposes but also they do not get even the ordinary cow-dung for their household purposes. Sir, in the course of the general debate on the budget, the hon. the Minister told us that very soon attempts would be made to establish a depot for the opening of an institute for the manufacture and preservation of serum in Coonoor. I would seriously request Government not to delay this matter any longer. For, recently there was an outbreak of rinderpest on the borders of Coimbatore, and as a result of it many cattle died. Jackals feasted upon their bodies and turned rabid, and they in turn bit the dogs, which as a result of that turned rabid also, and they in their

[Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

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turn began to bite men. This menace grew so intense that Government sanctioned a sum of five hundred rupees for the destruction of these jackals. So unless Government take proper preventive measures to avert such a thing they will have again to spend money on uncalled-for and unforeseen things, like this; and waste much money in taking patients to the Pasteur Institute and curing them. I would also say that at present there are not enough number of veterinary assistants to cope with the problem in the province, so that immediate and prompt measures ought be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

“Again such a thing is essential not in the interests of the cattle alone, but also in the interests of the children who have to depend on them for their milk. For, if we have diseased cattle all over the province, how can we expect to have healthy children? So the time is come when Government should see that a proper veterinary service is kept all over the province for the welfare of humanity as well as of the cattle.”

* The RAJA OF KALLIKOTA :—“Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion. I have given notice of a similar cut motion to discuss the question of better pay and prospects of veterinary assistants and also to point out the need for more veterinary dispensaries. I therefore wish to take this opportunity to say a few words about the lot of these Veterinary Graduates.

“The Civil Veterinary Service is a young and small department of the Government and is perhaps the lowest paid of all departments. Time and again this legitimate grievance of the Veterinary department has been brought to the notice of the present Ministry and also the previous Ministry in the form of interpellations and token cuts but I am sorry to observe that the Ministry seems to be heartless to persons whose misfortune it is to serve in the department and who are doing such useful work in treating the dumb creatures. On the 18th of this month, to questions Nos. 1585 and 1585-A, my hon. Friend the Minister for Development replied that the question to improve the pay and prospects of veterinary assistant surgeons was under consideration in connexion with this budget. I think to a supplementary question my hon. Friend gave us to understand that other things might be considered, but not the question of pay, which he feared could not be taken up on the ground that other departments of Government would want increase in their salaries. I wish to point out to this hon. House that this department need not be compared with other departments which are well paid. The veterinary assistants have a genuine, legitimate and long standing grievance to put forward. I understand they wanted to meet the Government on a deputation and they were informed that they need not do so as the matter was under consideration. May I ask for how much longer this is to be considered and are they to be given no better prospects in their service? Their training is as costly and valuable as that of the medical sub-assistant surgeons and I wish to impress on the hon. the Minister that their scale should be raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120, to the same level as the sub-assistant Surgeons, i.e., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150. The sub-assistant surgeon has some prospects of gaining some private practice, but this cannot be expected of the Veterinary Graduate. No ryot will voluntarily pay anything for the treatment of his cattle unless it is a compulsory fee to Government for the cost of any medicine or serum. I trust the hon. Minister will reconsider the position.

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[The Raja of Kallikota]

“There are not enough dispensaries or touring assistants to give immediate relief at the time of outbreak of epidemics etc. This method of treatment of cattle and other animals is gradually getting popular and is appealing to the country folk but unfortunately they do not have enough facilities to take full advantage of the treatment. I see from the budget that the present number of veterinary assistants is 107 and this is proposed to be raised to 114, an increase of only 7. This is too miserable a number to cope with the needs of the Presidency. I understand the Veterinary College is turning out about 20 graduates every year; why not give them posts in the Government instead of allowing them to drift for themselves? There are not enough men even on reserve to fill up leave and other vacancies. We have failed so far with the previous Ministry. I hope the present Minister before he lays down his office will do something much more substantial to this department. I have said this is a small department of the Government. Don't choke it, view it more liberally, give its subordinates better pay and prospects and I am sure it will prosper.”

SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“மிருக வைத்தியம்.—இந்தியாவி 3 p.m.

லுள்ள தொழில்களில் மிகவும் முக்கியமான மூலாதாரத்தொழில் விவசாயமே. அதற்கு உற்றதுணையாவது உழவுமாதே. உழவுமாடுகள் நன்றாயிராவிட்டால் குடிகள்முதல் அரசாங்கம்வரையாதும் நிலைபெறுது. ஆகவே உழவுமாட்டினது நிலைமையிலேயே அனைத்தும் நிலைபெற்றுள்ளன. இதனால் தான் இந்துமதத்தில் சிவன் மாட்டின்மீதிருக்கிறான் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. உபநிஷத்துக்களெல்லாம் பசுக்களை தனமெனக் கொண்டாடுகின்றன. தற்போது மாட்டில் மாடுகளுக்குப் போதுமான பாதுகாப்பில்லை. உதாரணமாக தென்னார்க்காடு ஜில்லாவில் தலைநகராகிய கடலூரில் மிருகவைத்தியசாலை இருக்கிறது. சிதம்பரம் திருமுஷணம் முதலான விடங்களில் மாடுகளுக்கு நோய்வந்தால் கடலூருக்குக் கொண்டுபோக வேண்டும். சுமார் 30 மைல் 40 மைல்கள் கொண்டு போகவேண்டும். நோய் வந்த மாடுகளை அவ்வளவு தூரம் கொண்டு போகமுடியுமா? இவ்வுருஷம் சிதம்பரம் தர்லாக்காவில் மாத்திரம் சுமார் எழுபதாயிரம் மாடுகளிறந்தன. அதனால் சிலர் விசனம்பிடித்திறந்தனர். எழைகள் ஒரு ஏர் இரண்டேர் மாடுகள் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் அவற்றை இழந்தால் என்ன கஷ்டப்படுவார்களென்பதைச் சொல்லவும் வேண்டுமா? ஆகவே எங்கெங்கு மக்களுக்கு வைத்தியசாலைகளேற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்களோ அங்கங்கும் மிருக வைத்தியசாலைகளேற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

“இது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. சிதம்பரம் முக்கியமான வியவசாயஸ்தலமாயிருப்பதால் அங்கு உடனே மிருக வைத்தியசாலை யேற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

“மாடு மேய்ப்பவர்களும் அவற்றைப் பாதுகாப்பவர்களும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாதலால் அவர்களுக்கு எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளிலேயே மிருக வைத்தியமும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயமாக கனம் அபிவிருத்தியிலாகா மந்திரியவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுகிறேன்.”

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* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the Veterinary department is making a serious attempt in the way of curing diseases. Unless they have strict quarantine that cattle should not move from one place to another, all their attempts will be futile because my experience in another country has convinced me that it is only by quarantine that the spread of diseases far and wide can be prevented. It is easy for the department to say that they want more officers. But if an Act is passed prescribing that the village munsif should issue a permit for the movement of cattle from one place to another and if the Revenue Department co-operated in the matter cattle diseases can be eradicated.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I must point out to Mr. Srinivasan that this is not an occasion to suggest any measure for legislation.”

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—“ I have nothing more to say, Sir.”

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ I do not like to repeat the arguments that have been advanced by the previous speakers. There is one thing which is more important than anything else and that is the extension of the activities of the Veterinary department to rural areas. Like the demonstration work that is done in connection with the Agricultural department, there should be a great deal of the demonstration work in connection with the Veterinary department. We should have a number of veterinary assistants travelling to different parts of the rural areas and helping the villagers with their advice. It is all very well to speak of cattle. Sometimes we speak of it in depreciating terms—as being mere skin and bones—and say that such cattle is not worth preserving. But, Sir, has any serious attempt been made to have certain kinds of demonstration blocks in the shape of good pasture grounds for the benefit of these cattle in rural areas? Has any serious attempt been made to send veterinary assistants to different blocks and have some kind of demonstration work there? Sometimes we have animal shows organized at headquarters. Surely, it is very difficult for the villagers to flock in large numbers to the headquarter centres for the purpose of witnessing the animal show and derive any valuable lessons as to fodder and other matters relating to the well-being of the cattle. If the organizers could alternatively choose centres within easy reach of rural areas and have such exhibitions or animal shows there, they would go a long way in improving the cattle in rural areas. Many of my hon. friends spoke of the terrible havoc wrought by rinderpest and the enormous difficulties of taking the cattle 30 or 40 miles from the villages. It is very difficult for the villagers to do this. While they are taking them, the cattle might die on the second, third or the fourth mile. I know in the Tanjore district which is considered to be the granary of South India where one naturally must expect to find the very best kind of cattle and also in the adjoining Trichinopoly district, the cattle mortality was appalling. I know that in spite of the serious attempts made by the village officers and certain enlightened people it was absolutely impossible for any kind of help to reach them. So I request the hon. Minister in charge of this department to seriously consider the desirability of extending the activities of this department in the direction of rural centres. If it has been found possible in the case of the Agricultural department to select certain centres like Lalgudi in the Trichinopoly district or Tirukattupalli in the Tanjore district and other taluks for having such stations whence the demonstrators might go and help the villagers, I think it should be possible for them also to open small veterinary hospitals in such centres as are

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accessible to large masses of people in rural areas so that when rinderpest breaks out there might be a staff of men ready to give assistance to the people. It is a question of money and the hon. Minister has been probably fighting with the hon. Finance Member to get a large allotment. Probably he failed. Still I hope in the interests of the rural classes, especially the agriculturists to whom the cattle is a natural necessity and to whom the loss of cattle is loss not only of wealth but loss also of the means of carrying on their agricultural operations, the hon. Minister would put up a bold fight and get larger funds and see that the Veterinary department is extended, that more assistants are available, and that more dispensaries are started in places within easy reach of the villagers so that not only in times of the outbreak of rinderpest timely assistance could be rendered, but on other occasions also it might be possible for these assistants to go to the chosen blocks and give demonstrations which might be of real benefit to the people in rural areas. I do not know, Sir, whether members are aware of the fact that with regard to the activities of the Veterinary department even people like myself who reside nearly four or five months in villages have not the slightest idea whether anything is done, whether anybody is ready to give any kind of information to the villagers. I have been travelling about, passing from village to village at the beginning of last year when there was terrible outbreak. People came to me with stories of heavy mortality among cattle and all that I could do was to put interpellations which were answered by the Minister in such a way as to give us the idea that the department itself was not aware of the havoc and that they came to be aware of it only three months after the outbreak and after great loss had been inflicted in very many instances. This would show that there is something defective and that there is need for the extension of the activities of this department. If the activities of this department are to be extended in any particular direction it must be in the direction of reaching the rural areas so that the poor agriculturists to whom cattle is far more important than any other source of wealth may be protected in times of danger and may derive all the benefits in order to make agriculture a paying concern."

Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR :—"இக்காருண்ணிய கவர்ன் மென்டாரவர்கள் அனேக இடங்களில் மெடிக்கல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும், மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

"ஒரு மாடானது திடீரெனக் கீழே விழுந்து தீனி தின்னாமல் இரண்டு மூன்று நாள் மிகுந்த கஷ்டமடைந்ததை உடையவர் மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு கொண்டுபோயினர்.

"அந்த மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் சுமார் 4 நாள்வரையிலும் நின்றது. மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரி டாக்டர் தன் கையில் இருந்த உயர்ந்த மருந்துகளை கொடுத்தார். ஷை மாட்டின் சீக்கு சொஸ்தப்படவில்லை.

"மறுபடி மாட்டை உடையவர் வீட்டுக்கு ஒட்டிப்போய்விட்டார். மருநாள் நாட்டுப்புரத்திலிருந்து ஒரு ஏழை மனிதன் வந்து சீக்குள்ள மாட்டைப் பார்த்தார். அரை அணு கொடுமென்று மாட்டின் சொந்தக் காரரைக் கேட்டார். உடையவர் உடனே கொடுத்தார். நாட்டுப்புரத்தார் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போய் அரை அணுவுக்கு ஏருமை மோரும் அவரைத் தழையையும் கொண்டு வந்தார்.

[Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar] [27th March 1930]

“கொண்டுவந்த தழையை இடித்து எருமை மேரில் கொடுத்தார். அன்றே தீனி தின்ன ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டது. இதுவையும் இன்னும் அனேக விஷயங்களையும் யோசிக்கும்பட்சத்தில் அனேக மகத்துவங்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டின் மருந்துக்கு உண்டென்று நான் வெகு உறுதியாய்ச் சொல்லுவேன்.

“இதற்கு ஓர் உதாரணமுண்டு. தாயுமானவர் சொல்லியிருக்கின்றார். அதை கவனியுங்கள். அதாவது—

கந்துகமதக்கரியை வசமாய்நடத்தலாம்
கரடிவெம்புலிவாயையும் கட்டலாம்
ஒருசின்கழுதுகின்மேற் கொள்ளலாம்
கட்செவி எடுத்தாட்டலாம்
வெந்தணவில் விரதம்வைத் தைந்தலோகத்தையும்
வேதித்துவிற் றுண்ணலாம்
வேறொருவர்காணாமல் உலகத்துலாவலாம்
விண்ணவரை ஏவல்கொள்ளலாம்
சந்ததமும் இளமையோடிருக்கலாம்
மற்றொருசரீரத்தினும்புகுதலாம்
ஜலமேல்நடக்கலாம் அனல்மேலிருக்கலாம்
தன்னிகரில் சித்திபெறலாம்
சிந்தையை அடக்கியே சும்மாவிருக்கின்ற
திடமரிது சற்றுகின்
சிற்றமிசை குடிகொண்ட அறிவான தெய்வமே
தேஜோமயானந்தமே

“தமிழ் சாஸ்திர யுக்தத்தினாலே இப்பேற்கொற்ற நடவடிக்கையெல்லாம் நடத்தலாம். அனேகர் நடத்தி வருகின்றார்கள்.

“இப்பேற்கொற்றவர்களை காணுவது யெப்படியென்றால்?

கைவல்லியம்.

சந்தேகந் தெளிதற் படலம்.
வேடமாரிய பேர்களை அரியவே
வேண்டி நான்மகளை கேள்
கூடமாமவர் சுபாவங் சீலங்கள்
குறிகளாய்ந் தரியாமல்
ஒடியுங் குகித்து தலைகீழ் நின்று
உயர்ந்த கம்பத்தேரி
ஆடியும் பல கன்மங்கள் செய்யினும்
அவருண்மை தெரியாதே.

இதற்கு ஓர் சிரிய உதாரணம்.

“ஐயா, நான் நீண்டகாலமாய் ஒரு வைத்தியரிடம் வைத்தியத்தை கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு அவர் சொற்படி நடந்துவந்தேன். ஒரு தினத்தில் சில மருந்துகளை கல்வத்திவிட்டு அரைக்கும்படி சொன்னார். அப்படியே அரைத்தேன். பிறகு மாத்திரையாக உருட்டி நிழலில் உலர்த்தும்படி

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கட்டளையிட்டார்; அப்படியே செய்தேன்; பிறகு சீசாவில் அடைத்து பீரோவில் வைக்கும்படி உத்திரவிட்டார்; அப்படியே செய்தேன்; பிறகு கல்வத்திலிருக்கும் மருந்து கைக்கு வரமுடியவில்லை. வெளியில் என்ன நிற்கிறதென்று கேட்டார்; கழுதை நிற்கிறதாகச் சொன்னேன்; அருகம் புல் கொண்டுவாவென்றார். கொண்டுவந்தேன் கல்வத்தில் இருக்கும் மருந்தை புல்லால் தொடை யென்றார்; தொடைத்தேன்; கழுதையிடம் போடென்றார்; போட்டேன் கழுதை மூன்றுநாள் வரையிலும் அவ்விடமே நின்றிருக்கொண்டிருந்தது. நாலாவது நாள் பூவரசுமரத்திலுள்ள புல்லு குவித்தளையைக் கொண்டுவாவென்றார். கொண்டுவந்தேன்; தண்ணீர்விட்டரை யென்றார்; அரைத்தேன்; ஒரு சொம்பு ஜலத்தில் கரைத்து பிரணவ மந்திரத்தை எழுதென்றார்; எழுதினேன்; ஜலத்தை யெடுத்து கழுதையின் சிரசில் ஊத்தென்றார்; ஊத்தினேன்; கழுதை கத்திக் கொண்டே ஓடிப்போய்விட்டது. ஆனதால் இப்பேற்கொற்ற மகத்துவங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டின் மருந்திலிருப்பதால் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு தமிழ் வைத்தியசாலை யேற்படுத்தும்படி இக்காருண்ய கவர்ண்மென்டாரசவர்களை ரொம்பவுங் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI :—“ Sir, I rise to urge on the Government the need for establishing a serum and vaccine institute in our Presidency. At present, we are getting serum from the far off United Provinces. There is some delay and much expense in getting the serum from there. So it is very necessary that we should have a serum and vaccine institute in our Presidency.

“ In 1927-28 the Anantapur district had a number of deaths owing to the prevalence of rinderpest. The figures were very high, and I think I am not guilty of exaggeration when I say that the toll claimed that year by rinderpest in that district was the heaviest in the Presidency. In 1928-29 also the figures were very high; but all the same, I do not think the Government have taken any effective steps whatever to prevent the spread of this fell disease. Last year, i.e., 1929-30 also the toll was very great because the disease had assumed a very virulent shape, and nothing which the non-officials were able to do was of any avail for want of sufficient number of veterinary officers. The veterinary staff is very much undermanned. There is, I think, only one Veterinary Assistant for every two taluks, and in some cases for even three taluks. At least when the disease is virulent, the Government should appoint more staff. Government, so far as my district of Anantapur is concerned, have not done any such thing although the toll was very appalling for the last two or three years. So, I think, there is a need for increasing the staff of the Veterinary Assistants. The number of Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries should be increased. At present, for instance, in the district of Anantapur there are only two veterinary dispensaries, one at Tadpatri and the other at Anantapur and one hospital in the municipality of Hindupur. For a district of nine taluks—all large taluks—I think that two dispensaries are not adequate. And if Government really want to come to the rescue of the ryot, there must be at least one dispensary for each taluk. If that is not done, I should think that the Government is not at all solicitous about the interests of the ryot and the cattle will go to rack and ruin. Already the physical stamina of the cattle of the Ceded districts is going down and unless the Government comes to the succour of the ryot, I think, the condition of the ryot must be deplorable.”

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Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I think that if the quality of our cattle is to be improved, we require good bulls—strong animals. In order that the bulls may be kept in a fit condition, we require some dispensaries and other places where they can be concentrated, and to take care of them we want a sufficient number of assistants. Here again, there is a question of birth control. (Laughter.) We should take care that the quality of the coming generation of cattle does not deteriorate by the keeping on of unsuitable bulls. There should be central places where these animals should be kept and. . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think the hon. Member is not within his province to refer to livestock here. The hon. Member was not in his place when he was last called when the Grant for Agriculture was being discussed.”

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—“ However, Sir, I have pleasure in supporting this motion for a larger number of dispensaries so as to prevent any deterioration in the case of bullocks and other animals we have.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am aware that the hon. the Minister for Development has been trying to be responsive to the demands and requirements of the people and he has also been trying to meet them. But the excuse is given for inadequate measures on the score of financial stringency. Rinderpest is a very dangerous disease; and it carries away animals in thousands. All the same, there is no adequate provision made for effectively combating this disease. I have my personal experience in this matter. Rinderpest broke out in and near Mangalore some months ago. There was no adequate staff of Veterinary Assistants who could be present in the town and see if measures were taken to check the spread of the disease. Want of serum has been much felt. I may bring it to the notice of this House that some six months ago the serum could not be got in the whole of South Kanara. My Friend, Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipality, also brought to the notice of this House only two months ago the utter indifference and incapacity of the department in this respect. Also in reply to a question put some two days ago, the hon. the Minister explained that the authorities in charge of the preparation of serum at Muktesar should not give up their biggest customer—that is the Madras Veterinary department. Why should not the Government take up the preparation of the serum themselves when it is so clearly seen that the interests of the people are concerned. After all it will be only a question of a few thousand rupees. But considering the advantages we could derive from having our own factory, the cost will be worth incurring. I think the department is quite unequal to the task. Sir, we shall take the case of Mysore. Mysore, as every hon. Member of this house is aware, is a comparatively small province, and it is not after all very rich. Mysore introduced serum simultaneous as soon as it was known that one such serum existed. It was already five years ago. The Mysore Government have also established a factory for producing serum. That Government recognizes that it is in the interests of the poor ryot and that his interests should be safeguarded. This country is purely agricultural and the happiness of the ryot to a great extent depends on the health of the cattle. What would be the fate of the ryot if in a particular season all his cattle are carried away? I think, Sir, the hon. the Minister will learn a good deal if he were to visit the province of Mysore. Not only in this respect but also in so many others, there will be

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accessible to large masses of people in rural areas so that when rinderpest breaks out there might be a staff of men ready to give assistance to the people. It is a question of money and the hon. Minister has been probably fighting with the hon. Finance Member to get a large allotment. Probably he failed. Still I hope in the interests of the rural classes, especially the agriculturists to whom the cattle is a natural necessity and to whom the loss of cattle is loss not only of wealth but loss also of the means of carrying on their agricultural operations, the hon. Minister would put up a bold fight and get larger funds and see that the Veterinary department is extended, that more assistants are available, and that more dispensaries are started in places within easy reach of the villagers so that not only in times of the outbreak of rinderpest timely assistance could be rendered, but on other occasions also it might be possible for these assistants to go to the chosen blocks and give demonstrations which might be of real benefit to the people in rural areas. I do not know, Sir, whether members are aware of the fact that with regard to the activities of the Veterinary department even people like myself who reside nearly four or five months in villages have not the slightest idea whether anything is done, whether anybody is ready to give any kind of information to the villagers. I have been travelling about, passing from village to village at the beginning of last year when there was terrible outbreak. People came to me with stories of heavy mortality among cattle and all that I could do was to put interpellations which were answered by the Minister in such a way as to give us the idea that the department itself was not aware of the havoc and that they came to be aware of it only three months after the outbreak and after great loss had been inflicted in very many instances. This would show that there is something defective and that there is need for the extension of the activities of this department. If the activities of this department are to be extended in any particular direction it must be in the direction of reaching the rural areas so that the poor agriculturists to whom cattle is far more important than any other source of wealth may be protected in times of danger and may derive all the benefits in order to make agriculture a paying concern."

Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR :—"இக்காருண்ணிய கவர்ன் மென்டாரவர்கள் அனேக இடங்களில் மெடிக்கல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும், மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

"ஒரு மாடானது திடீரெனக் கீழேவிழுந்து தீனி தின்னாமல் இரண்டு மூன்று நாள் மிகுந்த கஷ்டமடைந்ததை உடையவர் மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு கொண்டுபோயினர்.

"அந்த மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் சுமார் 4 நாள்வரையிலும் நின்றது. மிருக ஆஸ்பத்திரி டாக்டர் தன் கையில் இருந்த உயர்ந்த மருந்துகளை கொடுத்தார். ஷை மாட்டின் சீக்கு சொஸ்தப்படவில்லை.

"மறுபடி மாட்டை உடையவர் வீட்டுக்கு ஒட்டிப்போய்விட்டார். மருநாள் நாட்டுப்புரத்திலிருந்து ஒரு ஏழை மனிதன் வந்து சீக்குள்ள மாட்டைப் பார்த்தார். அரை அணு கொடுமென்று மாட்டின் சொந்தக் காரரைக் கேட்டார். உடையவர் உடனே கொடுத்தார். நாட்டுப்புரத்தார் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போய் அரை அணுவுக்கு ஏருமை மோரும் அவரைத் தழையையும் கொண்டு வந்தார்.

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

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knowledge but on the ground that the medicine will become ineffective they do not give it out. If the Government come forward with financial help, they can succeed. Government should make every effort to see that this indigenous system is utilized for the good of the cattle.

“Adequate steps are not taken by the department to arrest the spread of contagious diseases throughout the Presidency. In my part every village is affected by rinderpest and Government was not in a position to supply enough serum for the inoculation. The assistant surgeon was not able in time to get the necessary serum and virus and a number of cattle died consequently. The extent of loss the agriculturist has to incur is enormous. I hope Government will take adequate steps to help the ryots in this matter. In this connexion, Sir, I may say that the number of students trained in the veterinary college are absolutely inadequate and I hope that with the present accommodation and staff there is every possibility of increasing the number of students trained. At present there is really no reserve staff and when an epidemic breaks out it takes a lot of time before assistance is rendered by Government. My friends have already referred to the inadequacy of the staff and the dispensaries, and I hope steps will be taken in that direction.”

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“Sir, the Royal Commission on Agriculture has recommended the establishment in each district of a central veterinary hospital having accommodation for the treatment of cattle and for sending out men to the outlying places to impress the value of veterinary dispensaries and treatment of cattle. I want to know how far the Government have pursued that recommendation made by the Royal Commission. I find from the budget estimate there is only an increase of five in the number of touring assistants and seven in that of assistants in regular dispensaries. I think there is also the policy laid down by the Government that most of the touring billets should be converted into regular hospitals and dispensaries. Even towards this end, I wish to know what progress has been made by the Government. As it is I do not think there has been made any attempt by the Government at all. Even the entire budget estimate of Rs. 2,81,100 for 1930-31 shows only a slight increase over the estimate of last year. But no substantial and appreciable increase in the number of dispensaries or in the number of veterinary touring assistants has been made. I wish to know whether the Government are not sympathetic towards the recommendations made or whether they have got in mind any idea of moving a supplementary demand in due course.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene in this debate it is to point out to the hon. Minister concerned that as in the case of men so in the case of animals the indigenous systems of treatment of diseases must be explored and utilized to the fullest extent. In the matter of treatment of men things have gone too far and in the matter of treatment of animals things have not gone so far. Therefore we are in time to consider this matter to the advantage of the country. India possessed a great deal of animal wealth and the ancients' warfare in India included horses and elephants as principal factors. To-day you will find if you go to the Oriental Manuscripts Library books treating with all diseases connected with elephants, horses and other animals. That field has not been touched or explored on account of the fact that more attention has been paid to urban relief under the British Government and the cause of animals has suffered.

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[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

When that cause was taken up it was taken up on western lines. It has not been attacked till now by giving a oriental turn to the treatment of animals. We have just heard very interesting facts as to the treatment of animals.

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"One hon. Friend narrated how a particular animal was treated under the western system and was given up as hopeless, and how it was cured miraculously by a certain recipe of an indigenous doctor. My hon. Friend from Cuddapah has said that there are here and there men practising the indigenous system of preventive medicine, and that before they die out their recipes should be utilized to the fullest advantage by purchasing their ownership. I would go further and state that in Sanskrit, Telugu and other Dravidian languages, there is a great deal of literature bearing upon this subject, and all that literature has to be explored together with what knowledge remains in the country in the practice of preventive medicine for animals. If the hon. Minister—I suppose his term is coming to an end but probably he can lay down some further policies—if he is inclined to do anything at all, it is quite possible that he can make a beginning in a suggestive manner and leave it to his successor to carry on the work for the benefit of this Presidency. I know, Sir, there will be very powerful interests opposed to these schemes, but we have to assert ourselves and find out what best we can do. We have hoary traditions, we have an ancient civilization, we have had sciences at which we mocked at first but respected them afterwards. In India, we have had a strange spectacle where even the sons of the land scorned their own ancient learning, scorned their own methods of treatment, and scorned their own age-long practices, but later on they came to recognize along with their masters of the west the potentialities of Indian thought and Indian practice in all spheres of life. Therefore this sphere of life in India is not to be ignored as of no consequence in Indian history. It is essential that the Government should postulate a policy of exploring indigenous methods and indigenous sciences in regard to these matters. I hope, Sir, that, if to-day's debate will have some effect on the Government, the hon. Minister will proceed to take some steps in the directions indicated in this House."

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the hon. Minister will remember quite well the points I gave out in my budget speech when he came into the office of Ministry, that it would be a memorable event if he is to start many dispensaries for the poor animals in every taluk and rural area. As it is, the present system of veterinary help given by the Government is not quite satisfactory, on account of having only one dispensary, where there ought to have been four or five dispensaries. When the ryot is in need of a veterinary doctor, by the time the doctor goes to him his suffering animal expires. So, under these circumstances, Mr. President, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to start as many dispensaries as possible in every taluk and in every unit of rural area, so that ryots will be in a position to get the help of a veterinary doctor as early as possible and save his poor cattle in that way. Sir, the good condition of the animals forms the backbone of the depressed classes, whose entire living is dependent upon the healthiness of their cattle and other animals. So, I once more request the hon. Minister to allot a decent sum of money to open a number of veterinary dispensaries to give relief to the suffering animals."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Mr. President, I did not wish to intervene in this debate except to say one thing. There is absolutely no difference of

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

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opinion with regard to the fact that there is a great need for veterinary dispensaries in all parts of the province, and it is the duty of the Government to see that if one section of it looks to the welfare of humanity, another section in charge of this department should see that the cattle and other animals in the country are well treated and are prevented from getting diseases. Sir, at the same time, I would like to point out that, in addition to maintenance of veterinary dispensaries, the Government will reduce much of its expenditure if it comes to the rescue of other institutions established by private bodies for the care of animals, by helping them and giving them annual grants. I rose to speak, Sir, as I said, in order to point out the importance of this aspect of the question, namely, that the Government will be able to reduce the expenditure incurred on their part for the maintenance of veterinary dispensaries wherever they are maintained, if they would make up their mind to aid the institutions which are run by popular bodies by giving them help in the shape of annual grants."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, the chief points raised by several hon. Members of this House regarding the measures necessary for making the work of the veterinary department more useful and effective are the opening of a serum institute, the increase in the number of veterinary dispensaries, increase in the cadre of veterinary assistants and touring billets and the adoption of a policy regarding investigation into the system of indigenous medicines for animal diseases. As regards the serum institute, I have already said in the general discussion on the budget this year—and I can only repeat the same now—that a complete scheme is now ready for the acquisition of a site for the construction of an institute and that the scheme can be set in motion immediately the Council makes a grant. But this Government do not stand alone in this matter. The Government of India have been supplying serum to Local Government, and this Government are their largest customers to the Mukteswar Institute because the Madras is much ahead of any other province in India in regard to serum simultaneous inoculations. To stop suddenly our custom will seriously embarrass the Government of India and will put their serum institute to a loss. So, time and opportunity has to be given to the Government of India so that they may make an adjustment. We have been for a long time customers of the Government of India, and it is in fairness to our Government and to the Government of India that we should give them an opportunity to adjust matters. So we have been in correspondence with them, and as soon as we receive their reply, the matter will be taken in hand.

"With regard to opening more dispensaries and appointing more veterinary assistants, I may say that our aim has been to have at least one dispensary at each taluk headquarter. The only question now is want of trained hands. All the trained hands already available have been appointed. I can give some figures to show the progress made in the last three years: we had in 1926 200 veterinary assistants and now in 1929 we have 246, and the expenditure also rose from Rs. 82,000 in 1926 to Rs. 1,07,000 in 1929, so that we have gradually improved the conditions of service of the veterinary surgeons and opened more dispensaries and created more touring billets also. To get more trained men, we have increased the number of stipendiaries at the college from 15 to 40, and we hope that in the course of a few years we will have enough trained hands to man each dispensary with one veterinary surgeon under the scheme we have on hand at present."

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(Mr. K. Koti Reddi said something inaudible from his seat.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Minister to address the Chair and not to mind the interruptions."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We cannot go on all on a sudden in regard to this matter, but we can proceed only gradually. The Government are also fully alive to the needs of the situation in regard to cattle diseases, and are trying their best to carry on experiments for checking those diseases. With regard to the treatment by the indigenous system of medicine, I may say that I too come from the village, and I have seen some Indian drugs administered to the cattle which proved satisfactory. I have noted down what has been said on this subject, and I will see whether anything could be done as was done in the case of the indigenous system of medicine for human beings.

"Some mention was made regarding the pay and prospects of the veterinary surgeons and assistants in this province, and I may say that I quite sympathize with them. But the only consideration was that when the matter was examined by the Government we found that their pay was quite sufficient when their qualifications and their work were compared with similar services. The only difference between this service and the other services was that only 10 per cent of these veterinary assistants could rise to higher grades. And so we have made provision for 15 per cent being admitted to the selection grade, and thus we hope that in that way a number of people can have the benefit of rising to higher posts. Some hon. Member suggested that we should have a new provincial service as in the case of some other departments. This question has to be examined, because it has to be compared and contrasted with other services, to see whether any such thing can be done in the near future. Of course, I see the immediate necessity of giving relief to the men in the higher grades in the cadre.

"With regard to the suggestion of compulsory inoculation made by Mr. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, I can only say that we are not at present able to get all the serum that is in demand now. A system of compulsory inoculation will mean great cost and a very large supply of serum for which we have not got the source.

"Mr. Srinivasan suggested that poultry breeding might be undertaken. I do not know what difficulties we will encounter in such ventures, but I will have the question examined.

"In regard to grants to private institutions raised by one hon. Member, the Government will be glad to see that private institutions are opened, and, if they apply for grants, Government will consider what all aid they can give. Formerly, some institutions were aided, and the grants were stopped as they were not working satisfactorily. But, if anybody comes forward and gives an undertaking to run such institutions on proper lines, the Government will examine the question again with a view to aiding them.

"Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi suggested that the budget estimate of this 4 p.m. year is not very much in excess of the revised estimate of last year. I may inform him that in the last year's budget we had greatly increased the provision for circle officers and so on and that is why there is no appreciable increase in the budget provision for the purpose this year."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I was speaking of only hospitals and dispensaries."

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

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knowledge but on the ground that the medicine will become ineffective they do not give it out. If the Government come forward with financial help, they can succeed. Government should make every effort to see that this indigenous system is utilized for the good of the cattle.

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[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

Kasimode battery waited for the 'Emden' to reach our shore and set the petrol tanks on fire and then after she had sailed in the direction of Pondicherry the battery replied. 'Emden' would not have started bombardment if the battery had not been silent all along. So also, the department should not wait for the disease to appear to begin their operations. The serum-simultaneous method of inoculation is intended to prevent the epidemic coming on. Do we wait for smallpox to attack a person to start vaccination? Similarly you must see that the cattle are inoculated before the disease breaks out. The complaint of the officers in the districts have been that they have no serum. From Mukteswar you get only serum and it loses much of its efficacy before we get it here. Virus is made here. When you make virus here, why not you also make serum which is its by-product? When you prepare rice, you have also got *conjee* water. It is its by-product. You have got men and you have got facilities. You need not go to Coonoor or Aravankadu for making serum. Those places are winter-resorts for the rich and are not necessarily suitable places for manufacturing serum. Serum and virus can be made in Madras. Lymph is made at Guindy. There is a big maidan there. I suggested long ago that if you are short of funds Mr. Goenka would place all the animals of his Pinjarapole at your disposal for the preparation of serum and virus and also contribute something for the expenses. Why not you make a beginning now and see that the disease is clean rooted out of the province? Sir, what is wanted is determination. Do not believe your experts. They have their own way of doing things. We had an expert in Madras for water filtration. He wanted to filter away our money. The sister State of Mysore has rid rinderpest clean of its territory. It is therefore disgraceful for this Government to go to Bengal and beg for some serum and virus when they cannot get them from Mukteswar. But what prevents you from making it here? You have got the men and you have got the facilities. We want the Minister to do it here and if he says that he cannot to do it, let it be tried by private agency. Let the Government say that they will not do it and then we will see that a private agency is formed, serum is prepared in large quantities and placed at the disposal of the poor ryots who are now suffering very much."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Demand XXIV was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,25,000 under Demand XXV—Co-operative Societies'."

* RAO SAHIB B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU :—"Sir, I rise to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for Pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100'.

"In this connexion, I wish to offer one or two remarks. It is the declared policy of the Government to non-officialize the department in course of time. Sir, although the department has been in existence for several years, I submit that no beginning in an effective way has been made to non-officialize it. On the other hand we find that a reactionary policy is being pursued in this matter. It began with assistant registrars for some districts in the beginning and now we have an assistant registrar for every district. I am speaking only

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of officers of the higher grade. Of course, the number of minor officials has also been increased in the department. For a number of years, honorary assistant registrars were being appointed for each district and for some reason or other that system has now been discontinued. Well, the result is that the expenditure in the department has been growing and the policy which the Government kept in view in the beginning when the department was formed was not followed and the promise not fulfilled. It is no use that the Government should now say: 'Well, people have not yet sufficiently trained themselves to take part in the movement.' I believe, Sir, from my experience as a director and secretary of the central bank and president of the co-operative federation in my own district, that there are non-official gentlemen who are trained and who exhibit a good deal of enthusiasm in the working of the department, able to do the duties with credit to themselves and usefulness to the public, if they are entrusted with duties now looked after by the officials of the department. I think that in other districts also similar conditions prevail. At any rate where there are conditions favourable and where men with intelligence and enlightenment are ready to take up the work, I suggest to the Minister that the experiment should be tried and non-official gentlemen should be allowed to do the work of at least the work of assistant registrars. In that way it would be possible to reduce the expenditure which is being incurred by the Government and to fulfil the promise which was given at the beginning when the department was constituted.

"Sir, one answer that seems to have been attempted is that the time has not yet come for introducing these non-official gentlemen to run the department. If that answer can be given at all, it can be given at any time, even after half a century hence. Not being satisfied with a reply of that kind, I request the hon. Minister to make a beginning. This policy that the ideal is to non-officialize the department has also been reiterated in the Townsend Committee report. With these few words I place the motion before the house."

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I second this motion. Speaking of my district, East Godavari, I assure you, Sir, that there are many non-official gentlemen who can take the place of officials and run the co-operative department efficiently. I believe the same thing can be said of other districts also. I therefore think it right that attempts should be made to non-officialize the department and make the administration cheaper. If the department is run by non-official agency, the poor ryots will have free access to the concerned men to ventilate their grievances. The honorary workers would be one of them and they could easily grasp their needs and sympathize with them and help them.

"Again, Sir, by appointing non-officials you can also reduce the cost of maintenance of the department. Sir, it will also help non-officialization. Officialization will not be popular as against the free spirit of democracy. I therefore suggest that earnest attempts should be made to non-officialize the co-operative movement.

4-15 p.m. "Another thing that I wish to emphasise is the high rate of interest which the co-operative societies levy on the poor ryot who borrows from them. These societies are meant to help the poor ryot and not to ruin them. The rates of interest are worse than Marwadi rates. I do not know why they should be allowed to charge such high rates. These societies are making large gains from poor ryots. I therefore suggest that some steps should be taken to reduce the high rates of interest charged. I second the motion."

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* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—“The Development department is trying in every way to help the agriculturists by giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and also those of the Lee Commission. I think the most important step that the Government have taken is the acceptance of the recommendation of the Townsend Committee in establishing a Central Land Mortgage Bank which will go to increase the material prosperity and strengthen the economic position of the agriculturists. The Government have appointed a Sub-Deputy Registrar in every district and they are trying to give liberal grants to district federations to advise and help the panchayatdars. They want that these Assistant Registrars should advise the panchayats whenever they are in need of such advice. I am very glad to see that my hon. Friend the Minister for Development has prevailed upon the Finance Member to guarantee $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest up to a maximum of 50 lakhs of rupees. That is an achievement which any Minister can be proud of and it incidentally explodes the notion that Sir Thomas Moir was an unsympathetic skinflint.

“I have got one or two suggestions to make to the hon. Minister and I hope they will be taken in the spirit in which they are made. I would strongly advise him to see that proper persons are appointed, I mean persons who will not be a party to forming petty factions in villages and who will be above all temptations. The policy of the Government must be to develop the means and the technique underlying this co-operative movement and to interpret to people the advantages of the co-operative movement. The activities of this department as well as those of every other department should be rightly interpreted to the people in villages. For doing such work a Publicity Officer is quite essential to bring home to people that the Government of this Presidency are doing everything to help the people. If that is to be done, people will have to be taught in their own vernaculars the advantages of the co-operative movement. If people will properly understand what the Government are doing for them, it will go a great way to vitalise our democracy and also remove all suspicion and misunderstanding. It is no use building democracy at the top but it should be based upon their sympathy and understanding.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I think it is going far away from relevancies of discussion.”

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—“All right, Sir. I will not refer to them.

“I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind all the suggestions that I have put forward. With the limitations that have been placed on him by dyarchic dispensation he has done a good deal and I think I may congratulate him on the achievement he has made and also the indefatigable Secretary Mr. Ramamurthi. I oppose the cut motion.”

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“Sir, it is rather a large request that the Government are asked to comply with, viz., that they should non-officialize the co-operative agency. I could say this much: that the Townsend Committee advanced the plea that on account of non-officialization more over-dues and more delays in the collection were found out and that time had not yet come for the complete non-officialization of this department. So with a view to safeguard the interests of the tax-payers it was thought that for some time to come at least the department should not be completely non-officialized. For the present both the officials and non-officials should co-operate with each other in order to make the movement a success. It is

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with this view that the number of Deputy Registrars has been increased. If this scheme is found to be successfully working, then the Government will think of handing over the whole department to non-official bodies. I would therefore suggest to the hon. Member who has moved this motion to wait and see."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for pay of officers be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, I want to move this cut with a view to discussing the need for greater activity all round and especially in organizing non-credit work."

"I would take the question of organization of non-credit work first and then the question of increased activity generally in this department. Sir, the co-operative movement in this country has taken rather a peculiar form of development. In countries where it took its origin and made rapid growth it was started as a means of bringing about co-operation among producers and also among consumers. Whereas in this country it has taken the shape of purely a borrowing concern.

"If you look at the development of co-operative organizations in Denmark, you will notice that there the ryots have co-operated to sell their agricultural products like bacon, eggs, butter and milk and such other things. The greatest development of co-operation in other parts of the world is in a line with that in Denmark. In this country it is different. For example, in my district there are only three non-credit societies doing good work. Sir, it is this aspect of the question that I think ought to be attended to by the department. It is here that the agriculturists—co-operators can be benefited to a great deal. At present for the purpose of selling jaggery, rice, cholam or cotton the agriculturist has to incur expenditure in the shape of brokerage to the merchant and also other items of expenditure which are unknown in other civilized countries. For instance, brokers in Bellary district charge the agriculturists for maintenance of clerks in their office and also for paying dharma. It is strange the growers have to pay these from their pockets. These items can be very well eliminated and brokerage can be much further reduced if there are co-operative societies of producers and consumers.

"There is another aspect which I wish to touch upon and that is purchasing of articles that are consumed by the general public. This is an important part of movement and the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society is doing excellent work in this Presidency. But it is only one in the whole Presidency. In the mufassal we have very few organizations of that sort. Co-operation ought to be introduced among agriculturists to form breeding associations to breed proper cattle and also for raising better seeds, etc.

"Regarding the other part of the question, viz., greater activity of the department, I want to state only one thing and that is that the large percentage of societies that are now organized in the country are not active. For increased activity it is not at all necessary that there should be an increase in the number of societies. If the present number of societies are made to work more efficiently, it will be enough. Some of them are not working at all. If they are at least made to work properly, I think we will have achieved a considerable lot. In the last 15 or 17 years since the Act was passed in 1912, amongst the number of societies that have been organized

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I sometimes wonder how many of them have been working efficiently. In this respect I think the Government should give subsidies to local supervising unions and federations.

"One more point I wish to mention and that is this: as in the rest of the Development department here also the Madras Service cadre is followed. I was surprised this morning at the statement made by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar asking the hon. the Minister to reconsider the question of increasing the salaries . . ."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I never said so about increase of salaries. I said that the two scales ought to be the same."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I am glad to have that statement but he was not definite this morning."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to follow how a reference to whether Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar is correct or not is relevant to this motion. Hon. Members will not be justified in taking this opportunity to twit each other."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"With these few words I move my motion."

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, the report of the year 1928-29 is very interesting reading. . . ."

4-30
p m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is better to dispose of non-credit societies and then go to the general policy."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what lines of organization he proposes for the co-operative movement in this Presidency. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is better to confine discussion only to non-credit societies."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"The whole co-operative movement for the last quarter of a century has gone on in one direction, and that is, the development of credit societies. Very great enthusiasts of co-operation have come to realize that, if co-operation stops with this aspect of development, there will be no real advancement at all in the movement. The world is fast progressing in this matter as in other matters. My hon. Friend from Bellary pointed out the example of Denmark. I would point out the example of a country nearer England; I would point out the example of Ireland. If the co-operative movement has developed best in those countries, Denmark, Ireland, Switzerland, etc., it is because the movement there has developed in the direction of helping the ryots to produce more and to manufacture more. In India unfortunately, for one reason or other on account of the poverty of the people probably, the movement has taken the turn of mere credit societies; authorities on the subject of co-operation have now turned their attention to what is called rural reconstruction work; they have turned their attention to societies that will help rural reconstruction. Now it is incumbent upon the Government to examine the question afresh and see what is essential to do in this direction. To mention only one or two types of societies, cattle-breeding societies, egg-producing societies in the advanced countries are

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examples of a new direction given to the co-operative movement. India is mostly an agricultural country and so the best chance in India is mainly for agricultural industries; the hon. Minister will have to direct his attention to the question of developing the co-operative movement on such lines as will help agricultural industries. It has been very often mentioned in Government reports that every attempt was made to develop non-credit societies. All that the Government has done up to date is not much. Non-credit societies are few and far between. In every district there are not more than a handful of these non-credit societies. Even these non-credit societies are more industrial than agricultural. Weavers' societies, cobblers' societies and such other societies form a major part of these non-credit societies. Therefore it is clear that the Government has not found out a new direction in which it should have put all its available energy and carried out reforms. It is time that the Government undertakes to work out a new orientation of the co-operative policy and encourages agricultural industries to develop on co-operative lines. But, Sir, I am free to admit that it is not an easy task. We have to deal with an agricultural population spread over a large area; we have to deal with an agricultural population which has not been sufficiently educated on the lines that may be necessary for the purpose of rapid development in this matter. The duty rests upon the Government even there. The Government has not been very active in taking up fresh lines of activity and in distributing fresh knowledge to the people in the villages. No doubt, Sir, now and then some demonstrations are given; now and then some leaflets are distributed. But systematic education of the population on the lines that should be followed if the nation has to work on proper lines of development; that kind of education has not been attempted by the Government. Therefore there are two duties cast upon the Government if this co-operative movement is to go forward in a proper direction. The credit part of it stands really discredited. The hon. Minister replied a little while ago on a earlier cut motion that outstandings were not collected by many societies and that therefore non-official agency could not be used to a larger extent than it is done now. That difficulty arose because the productivity of the country was not encouraged; what was really encouraged was merely taking loans; taking loans was very easy and repaying them was difficult for a poor population. Therefore the fault lay in the direction the co-operative movement took, not so much with the non-official agency. If the hon. Minister believes that the fault lay with the non-officials, he is wrong; non-officials carried on the work as efficiently as any local body. Some amount of strict audit may be necessary; some amount of strict accounting may be necessary to develop an organization by a non-official agency. I think that non-officials are as good as officials, if not, better. Therefore I want the hon. Minister to realize that the mistake was this; productive schemes were not laid down for the co-operative movement. It was all directed to credit societies. The answer may be that it was inevitable in a poor country where the ryot was overburdened with debt. It may have been inevitable at one time; it is no longer inevitable and it is suicidal to go on in that line without developing the productivity of the soil. If you develop the productivity of the land, it will help the ryot to clear off his debts.

"We are at present importing foreign cheese. As a matter of fact, all the restaurants of Spencer & Co. are supplied with foreign cheese, and foreign butter. A great deal of foreign products is being imported into this country. India would like to have her own agricultural industries and if

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the co-operative movement takes into its head to develop agricultural industries, there is a great future before us. I am afraid, Sir, that the Government has not directed its attention to either cattle-breeding, or poultry farming or dairying, butter and cheese-making, and things of the kind. It is time that the department did so. It is time that the department does some propaganda work; the propaganda work that is to be done by this department is really more important. Though we have had the co-operative movement amidst us for over 25 years and though very great enthusiasm was evinced by non-officials at one stage of the movement, yet on account of lack of real propaganda work, the Government failed. I feel that the time is come when the whole policy of the department has to be reconsidered in conjunction with the scheme of rural reconstruction. I am glad, Sir, that the Central Urban Bank has been taking some pains to do rural reconstruction work”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I request the hon. Member to keep up his promise of speaking on non-credit work. I am afraid the hon. Member is traversing over the whole policy of the department.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ The establishment of non-credit societies depends upon the work that the department is able to put in on rural reconstruction. I hope, Sir, that the work of the hon. Minister will be directed to this end.”

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Sir, I may inform hon. Members of the House that the Government are already taking action to develop the non-credit side of the co-operative movement. Under the reorganization scheme recently introduced, the Deputy Registrars are mainly responsible for the non-credit work in each district. The Joint Registrar is co-ordinating the work of the Deputy Registrars in this direction. Besides, the Government have sanctioned Senior Inspectors at the rate of one for each district for non-credit work and ten Junior Inspectors are to be attached to selected loan and sale societies for the purpose of their intensive supervision. It is hoped that, as a result of these, non-credit work will grow rapidly. It is too soon to judge the results. I wish to say that we are already taking interest in the matter of non-credit work by the Co-operative department.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. 4.45 p.m.

“ The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for pay of officers by Rs. 100.’

“ Mr. President, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. the Minister on his new orientation of policy with regard to this co-operative work. It was found necessary to constitute a committee called the Townsend Committee and to give effect to its recommendations, to check the registration of new societies and to see that all the old societies were brought up to the mark

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and all their over dues reduced very much. All these things show that the old policy of intense propaganda work as an essential preliminary for starting and sustaining co-operative work was not consistently adhered to and operations continued without the ground being sufficiently prepared in order that the seed may germinate and sprout properly. I am glad to find a statement in the Annual Report of the Working of the Co-operative Societies for the year 1928-29, which shows how the department has begun to tackle the question on right lines. It shows that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies while in Bellary had a discussion with some ryots where collections are notoriously poor. The report says, 'Explanation of its objects and methods, of the reason for every provision and of the source and destination of its funds awakened a lively interest and a desire to try again to make their societies a success. The instruction we have provided for by the Government subsidy to Federations to conduct a brief course of instruction to rural panchayatdars helps considerably in this respect, but more is necessary to rouse and maintain a constant genuine interest in a society among its members'. Therefore, the success of co-operation depends upon the amount of education that is given to the people to understand what the objects of co-operation are. This has been shown by the success that has been achieved by certain co-operative societies which are working for the benefit of the fisher-folk and also for those whose uplift is the work of the Labour Department. There, we find the co-operative department lending their officers and these officers having the co-operation of enlightened non-officials engaged in work among the fishermen. Thanks to the hon. the Home Member who has given an impetus to the expansion of co-operation among the Kallars in Madura, I find that the officers and the panchayatdars are working in co-operation with each other and it is no wonder that tangible results are obtained there. Likewise, if this co-operative movement is to spread and awaken real interest in the people and if it is to fulfil its objects and achieve very good results, it is very necessary that every kind of association, every kind of agency should be called to its aid, and its co-operation enlisted for disseminating knowledge regarding the scope and objects of the movement. Like the special societies for Kallars or for fisher-folk, we have a number of agencies and a number of associations. As matters stand, in villages there are factions and on account of these factions and in spite of the frequent inspection or timely warning of officers and honorary workers, an opportunity is given to parties opposed to the president and members or their rivals to allow the work of the co-operative societies to drift, to allow them to remain more or less moribund until, at last when it is found that the person responsible is negligent and over-dues are high, at once a prosecution is launched and he is brought to grief, even though he is prepared to make good the loss from out of his pocket. Therefore, on this point I would submit to the hon. the Minister that he must see that the co-operation of every kind of association or agency is availed of, in order that the people may be educated in rural areas on the advantages of co-operation and on the best means of realizing the objects of the movement.

"As the previous speakers have stated, the possibilities of co-operation are very many and various, and the Government in starting the Land Mortgage Bank have taken a very serious responsibility. They are undertaking a work which is calculated to produce very great benefit to the people and would contribute very materially to the economic prosperity of the country. Here, again, there is need for much propaganda work. When

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once a society is started after a great deal of trouble taken by officers, interest must be kept up by means of public lectures and by conversation with the leaders to impress upon them the importance of co-operation in general and the land mortgage bank in particular. Otherwise if a society is started and if after sometime it is found that it is not doing the work, for which it was started, what useful purpose will be served by merely closing it down? That is not the kind of training that is required. I am glad to know that the Co-operative Institute named after Mr. Hood is doing very good work in Tanjore and that this institute has also become a centre for propaganda work in co-operation. There is also a library attached to it and certain journals stocked in this institution. The report also refers to one or two other institutes. I would ask the hon. the Minister for Co-operation to see that in addition to these institutions, existing associations such as the Sivagnanam Association, which work on a co-operative basis, are subsidised so that they may become centres for the achievement of the benefits of co-operation in their surrounding areas.

"The hon. Minister for Agriculture knows how impetus has been given to agricultural associations to work on a co-operative basis. Therefore, these bodies can be subsidised just as they have subsidised federations and unions and they ought to impress upon the members of the branch how punctual ought to be their payment. If this is done, the success of the movement will be assured and there will be no necessity later on for having such a costly staff merely for the sake of supervision.

"Sir, there is one aspect of the co-operative movement which particularly appeals to people interested in rural welfare and that is building societies on co-operative basis. If Government would come forward with loans and give them liberally, I think many of the cherais and many of the ugly portions of the villages to which reference has been made by many previous speakers, would disappear and better buildings would come to be constructed and immense benefits would accrue from the activities of these building societies, not only here and there in towns, but also in rural areas. Therefore, I would earnestly press upon the attention of the hon. Minister that he should try his best to see that loans are granted at a cheap rate of interest not only in urban areas but also in villages to develop this kind of co-operative work, which I think is more intimately connected with rural reconstruction.

"There is one other point, with regard to agricultural societies run on co-operative lines. In certain places a great deal has been done by honorary workers. We also find mention in the report of the very good work done by two or three honorary workers in Madura and in one or two other places. I know that in Trichinopoly, owing largely to the encouragement of the hon. the Minister, associations are about to be formed and run on co-operative basis. If Government would encourage these honorary workers and allow them to carry on some kind of propaganda, I believe, it would not be necessary, as time advances, to increase their staff, but the object of co-operation can be achieved with the help of the non-official agency. With these few suggestions, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House."

SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—"மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைக்கு முக்கியமானது எனக் கண்டே அரசாங்கத்தார் ஐக்கிய நாணயச்சங்க இலாகாவை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்கள். எத்தகையவறியவரும் அதன்மூலம் பொருள் சேர்க்கலாம். சங்கங்களின் பயன் பொருள் சேகரித்தலும் விரு

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [27th March 1930]

த்தி செய்தலும் சிக்கணமாக வாழ்தலுமாம். ஐக்கிய நாணயச்சங்கங்களை இரண்டு வகையாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். ஒன்று ரெகுலர் இலாகாவால் நடத்துவது. மற்றொன்று தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவால் நடத்துவது. ரெகுலர் இலாகாவால் ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு நடத்தப்படுகிறது. லேபர் இலாகாவால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நடத்தப்படுகிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வைத்துள்ள சங்கங்களால் பண லேவாதேவி நடத்தப்படுவதில்லை. காரணம் எங்கு மனைக்கட்டுகளில்லையோ அங்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கும் பணங்களை வசூலிக்கவே ஐக்கிய நாணயச்சங்கங்கள் நிறுவப் பெறுகின்றன. ஒருவனுக்கு நூற்றைம்பது ரூபாய்களுக்கு மனைக் கட்டு வாங்கிக் கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். அதற்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு வட்டி ஏறக்குறைய ஒரு ரூபாய் ஆறணுவாகிறது. மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் கொடுத்தால் இருபது வருஷத்தில் தீர்ந்துவிடுமென நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு ரூபாய் ஆறணுவிற்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு கொடுத்துவரும் ரூபாய் ஒன்று போக பாக்கி மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஆறணு நிற்கிறது. ஒரு வருஷத்தில் வட்டியில் மாத்திரம் நாலரை ரூபாய்கள் பாக்கி நிற்கின்றன. இருபதாண்டுகளில் வட்டியில் 90 ரூபாய்கள் பாக்கி நிற்கின்றன. அசல் ஏற்கன 150 ரூபாய்கள் இருக்கின்றன ; ஷெ வட்டி 90 யும் சேர்த்தால் 240 ரூபாய்கள் இருபதாவது ஆண்டின் இறுதியில் பாக்கி யேற்படுகிறது. மாதாமாதம் ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் 20 ஆண்டுகளில் பெற்றுக்கொண்ட ரூபாய்கள் 240 போக பாக்கி 240 ரூபாய்கள் நின்றனவாங்கிய மனைக்கட்டையும் மீதமிருக்கும் சொத்துக்களையும் கொண்டுபோகு நிலைமை வருகின்றது. ஆகவே ரெகுலர் இலாகாவால் நடத்தப்படும் சங்கங்களால் ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு லாபம் வருகிறது லேபர் இலாகாவால் நடத்தப்படும் சங்கங்களால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டமேயுண்டாகிறது. சங்கத்தின் பயனாகிய சிக்கணம், பொருள் சேர்த்தல், லேவாதேவி முதலிய பயனுண்டாவதில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையை அரசாங்கத்தார் உணர்ந்து ஏழை ஆதிதிராவிடர்கட்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ள மனைக்கட்டு கடன்களைத் தள்ளிவிடவேண்டுகிறேன். தள்ள முடியாதானால் வட்டியைத் தள்ளிவிட்டால் மாதாமாதம் கட்டும் பணம் அசலுக்குச் சேர்ந்து கடன் தீரும் ஆதலால் அரசாங்கத்தார் கருணைகூர்ந்து மனைக்கட்டு கடன்களில் வட்டியைத் தள்ளி முதலை மாத்திரம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுகிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு கோவாப்ரேட்டிவ் யூனியனில்லை. ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு யூனியன் பிடரேஷன் முதலியவைகளிருக்கின்றன. ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கு ஜில் லாவிளேயே அர்பன்பாங்கு இருக்கிறது. கிராமச்சங்கத்தார் யூனியனுக்குப் பணம் அனுப்புகிறார்கள். யூனியனார் பாங்கிற்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு யூனியனில்லாமையால் மணியார்டர் மூலம் அனுப்பவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அதனால் மணியார்டர் கமிஷன் எவ்வளவு செலவாகிறதென்பதைப் பாருங்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு பாங்க் சென்னையிலுள்ள கிறிஸ்தவ சென்ட்ரல் பாங்கு தான். ஏதேனும் தகவல் தெரியவேண்டுமானாலும் பாங்க் மீட்டிங்கிற்கு வரவேண்டுமானாலும் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பாருங்கள். திருநெல்வேலியிலிருக்கும் ஒருவர் சென்னையிலுள்ள பாங்கிற்கு வரவேண்டுமானால் பொருள் நஷ்டமும் காலஹரணமும் எவ்வளவாகிறதென்பதையுங் கவனியுங்கள். ஆகவே கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் இவ்விஷயத்தில் தக்கவாறு கவனஞ் செலுத்தாவிடில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்க

27th March 1930] [Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

ளின் குடிகள் மூழ்கிப்போகும். லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்டிருக்கும் ஐக்கிய நாணய சங்கங்களை ரெகுலர் இலாகாவிற்கு மாற்றக்கூடாது. லேபர் இலாகாகாரர் தாங்கள் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்த மனைக்கட்டுகளை பிடுங்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ரெகுலர் இலாகாகாரரோ பணஞ்சேரவில்லையானால் உடனே மனைக்கட்டு முதலியவற்றை ஏலம் போட்டு விடுவார்கள், எந்தக்காரணத்தை முன்னிட்டும் ரெகுலர் இலாகாவிடம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் சங்கங்களைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. கனம் அபிவிருத்தி இலாகா மந்திரியவர்கள் இவ்விஷயத்தில் கவனஞ் செலுத்த வேண்டுகிறேன்.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,400 for Pay of officers by Rs. 100.

“ The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock.”

IV

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

G.O. No. 246,^a Revenue, dated 8th February 1930, recording Mr. Munro's Report on the Development of Agriculture in the Agency tracts.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

